United Nations A/69/100

General Assembly

Distr.: General
15 June 2014

Original: English

Sixty-ninth session

Annotated preliminary list of items to be included in the provisional agenda of the sixty-ninth regular session of the General Assembly*

Contents

		Page
I.	Introduction	15
II.	Annotated list	15
1.	Opening of the session by the President of the General Assembly	15
2.	Minute of silent prayer or meditation	15
3.	Credentials of representatives to the sixty-ninth session of the General Assembly	16
(a)	Appointment of the members of the Credentials Committee	16
(b)	Report of the Credentials Committee	16
4.	Election of the President of the General Assembly	16
5.	Election of the officers of the Main Committees	X
6.	Election of the Vice-Presidents of the General Assembly	17
7.	Organization of work, adoption of the agenda and allocation of items: reports of the General Committee	18
8.	General debate	20
A.	**Promotion of sustained economic growth and sustainable development in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and recent United Nations conferences**	
9.	Report of the Economic and Social Council	21
10.	Implementation of the Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS and the political declarations on HIV/AIDS	X
11.	Sport for development and peace	22

* The unannotated preliminary list (A/69/50) was issued on 12 February 2014.

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12. 2001-2010: Decade to Roll Back Malaria in Developing Countries, Particularly in Africa[1] X

13. Integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic, social and related fields 23

(a) Integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic, social and related fields 23

(b) Follow-up to the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development 26

14. Culture of peace 27

15. The role of the United Nations in promoting a new global human order 29

16. Information and communications technologies for development 30

17. Macroeconomic policy questions 30

(a) International trade and development 30

(b) International financial system and development 31

(c) External debt sustainability and development 32

18. Follow-up to and implementation of the outcome of the 2002 International Conference on Financing for Development and the 2008 Review Conference 32

19. Sustainable development 34

(a) Implementation of Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the outcomes of the World Summit on Sustainable Development and of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development 35

(b) Follow-up to and implementation of the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States 38

(c) International Strategy for Disaster Reduction 40

(d) Protection of global climate for present and future generations of humankind 41

(e) Implementation of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa 42

(f) Convention on Biological Diversity 44

(g) Report of the United Nations Environment Assembly of the United Nations Environment Programme 44

(h) Harmony with Nature 45

[1] This item remains on the agenda of the sixty-eighth session. Its inclusion in the provisional agenda of the sixty-ninth session is subject to any action the Assembly may take on it at its sixty-eighth session. The annotations to this item will appear in an addendum to the present document.

(i) Promotion of new and renewable sources of energy 46

20. Implementation of the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II) and strengthening of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat) 47

21. Globalization and interdependence 48

(a) International migration and development 49

(b) Culture and sustainable development 50

22. Groups of countries in special situations 51

(a) Follow-up to the Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries 51

(b) Follow-up to the second United Nations conference on landlocked developing countries 53

23. Eradication of poverty and other development issues 54

(a) Implementation of the Second United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (2008-2017) 54

(b) Industrial development cooperation 55

(c) Women in development 56

24. Operational activities for development 57

(a) Operational activities for development of the United Nations system 57

(b) South-South cooperation for development 57

25. Agriculture development, food security and nutrition 58

26. Social development 59

(a) Implementation of the outcome of the World Summit for Social Development and of the twenty-fourth special session of the General Assembly 59

(b) Social development, including questions relating to the world social situation and to youth, ageing, disabled persons and the family 60

(c) Follow-up to the International Year of Older Persons: Second World Assembly on Ageing 62

(d) Literacy for life: shaping future agendas 63

27. Advancement of women 63

(a) Advancement of women 63

(b) Implementation of the outcome of the Fourth World Conference on Women and of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly 66

B. Maintenance of international peace and security

28. Report of the Security Council X

29. Report of the Peacebuilding Commission 67

30. Elimination of unilateral extraterritorial coercive economic measures as a means of political and economic compulsion 68

31. The role of diamonds in fuelling conflict 69

32. Prevention of armed conflict[2] X

(a) Prevention of armed conflict X

(b) Strengthening the role of mediation in the peaceful settlement of disputes, conflict prevention and resolution X

33. Protracted conflicts in the GUAM area and their implications for international peace, security and development 69

34. Zone of peace and cooperation of the South Atlantic 70

35. The situation in the Middle East 71

36. Question of Palestine 72

37. The situation in Afghanistan 76

38. The situation in the occupied territories of Azerbaijan[2] X

39. Question of the Comorian island of Mayotte[2] X

40. Necessity of ending the economic, commercial and financial embargo imposed by the United States of America against Cuba 77

41. The situation in Central America: progress in fashioning a region of peace, freedom, democracy and development[3] 78

42. Question of Cyprus[3] 79

43. Armed aggression against the Democratic Republic of the Congo[3] 80

44. Question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas)[3] 80

45. The situation of democracy and human rights in Haiti[3] 81

46. Armed Israeli aggression against the Iraqi nuclear installations and its grave consequences for the established international system concerning the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and international peace and security[3] 81

47. Consequences of the Iraqi occupation of and aggression against Kuwait[3] 82

48. Effects of atomic radiation 83

49. International cooperation in the peaceful uses of outer space 84

50. United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East 85

51. Report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories 88

[2] This item, which has not yet been considered by the General Assembly at its sixty-eighth session, remains on the agenda of that session. Its inclusion in the provisional agenda of the sixty-ninth session is subject to any action the Assembly may take on it at its sixty-eighth session.

[3] This item remains on the agenda for consideration upon notification by a Member State.

52. Comprehensive review of the whole question of peacekeeping operations in all their aspects[1] X

53. Comprehensive review of special political missions 90

54. Questions relating to information 90

55. Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 *e* of the Charter of the United Nations 91

56. Economic and other activities which affect the interests of the peoples of the Non-Self-Governing Territories 92

57. Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations 93

58. Offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories 94

59. Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples 95

60. Question of the Malagasy islands of Glorieuses, Juan de Nova, Europa and Bassas da India 97

61. Permanent sovereignty of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and of the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan over their natural resources 98

62. Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, questions relating to refugees, returnees and displaced persons and humanitarian questions 99

C. Development of Africa

63. New Partnership for Africa's Development: progress in implementation and international support X

(a) New Partnership for Africa's Development: progress in implementation and international support X

(b) Causes of conflict and the promotion of durable peace and sustainable development in Africa X

D. Promotion of human rights

64. Report of the Human Rights Council 100

65. Promotion and protection of the rights of children 102

(a) Promotion and protection of the rights of children 102

(b) Follow-up to the outcome of the special session on children 104

66. Rights of indigenous peoples 105

(a) Rights of indigenous peoples 105

(b) Second International Decade of the World's Indigenous People 106

67. Elimination of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance 107

(a) Elimination of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance .. 107

(b) Comprehensive implementation of and follow-up to the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action 109

68. Right of peoples to self-determination 110

69. Promotion and protection of human rights 111

(a) Implementation of human rights instruments 111

(b) Human rights questions, including alternative approaches for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms 115

(c) Human rights situations and reports of special rapporteurs and representatives 124

(d) Comprehensive implementation of and follow-up to the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action 126

E. Effective coordination of humanitarian assistance efforts

70. Strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian and disaster relief assistance of the United Nations, including special economic assistance 127

(a) Strengthening of the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations 128

(b) Assistance to the Palestinian people 130

(c) Special economic assistance to individual countries or regions[1] X

F. Promotion of justice and international law

71. Report of the International Court of Justice 130

72. Report of the International Criminal Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Genocide and Other Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan Citizens Responsible for Genocide and Other Such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring States between 1 January and 31 December 1994 131

73. Report of the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991 132

74. Report of the International Criminal Court 132

75. Oceans and the law of the sea 133

(a) Oceans and the law of the sea 134

(b) Sustainable fisheries, including through the 1995 Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks, and related instruments. 136

76. Criminal accountability of United Nations officials and experts on mission 138

77. Report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on the work of its forty-seventh session 139

78. United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law ... 140

79. Report of the International Law Commission on the work of its sixty-sixth session ... 141

80. Status of the Protocols Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and relating to the protection of victims of armed conflicts ... 142

81. Consideration of effective measures to enhance the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives ... 143

82. Report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization ... 144

83. The rule of law at the national and international levels ... 145

84. The scope and application of the principle of universal jurisdiction ... 146

85. Effects of armed conflicts on treaties ... 147

86. Responsibility of international organizations ... 147

G. Disarmament

87. Report of the International Atomic Energy Agency ... 148

88. Reduction of military budgets ... 148

89. African Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone Treaty ... 149

90. Prohibition of the development and manufacture of new types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons: report of the Conference on Disarmament ... 150

91. Maintenance of international security — good-neighbourliness, stability and development in South-Eastern Europe ... 151

92. Developments in the field of information and telecommunications in the context of international security ... 151

93. Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East ... 152

94. Conclusion of effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons ... 153

95. Prevention of an arms race in outer space ... 454

96. Role of science and technology in the context of international security and disarmament 154

97. General and complete disarmament ... 155

(a) Notification of nuclear tests ... 155

(b) Compliance with non-proliferation, arms limitation and disarmament agreements and commitments ... 156

(c) Treaty on a Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone in Central Asia ... 156

(d) Measures to uphold the authority of the 1925 Geneva Protocol ... 156

(e) Effects of the use of armaments and ammunitions containing depleted uranium ... 156

(f) The Hague Code of Conduct against Ballistic Missile Proliferation ... 156

(g) Preventing and combating illicit brokering activities 157
(h) Disarmament and non-proliferation education 157
(i) Information on confidence-building measures in the field of conventional arms ... 157
(j) Consolidation of peace through practical disarmament measures 157
(k) Preventing the acquisition by terrorists of radioactive sources 158
(l) Mongolia's international security and nuclear-weapon-free status 158
(m) Nuclear-weapon-free southern hemisphere and adjacent areas 158
(n) Convening of the fourth special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament 158
(o) Implementation of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-personnel Mines and on Their Destruction 159
(p) The Arms Trade Treaty 159
(q) Follow-up to the 2013 high-level meeting of the General Assembly on nuclear disarmament 159
(r) Women, disarmament, non-proliferation and arms control 160
(s) Assistance to States for curbing the illicit traffic in small arms and light weapons and collecting them 160
(t) Observance of environmental norms in the drafting and implementation of agreements on disarmament and arms control 160
(u) Relationship between disarmament and development 161
(v) Promotion of multilateralism in the area of disarmament and non-proliferation 161
(w) Towards a nuclear-weapon-free world: accelerating the implementation of nuclear disarmament commitments 161
(x) Reducing nuclear danger 161
(y) Measures to prevent terrorists from acquiring weapons of mass destruction 162
(z) Follow-up to the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice on the legality of the threat or use of nuclear weapons 162
(aa) Implementation of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction .. 162
(bb) Taking forward multilateral nuclear disarmament negotiations 162
(cc) Nuclear disarmament 163
(dd) The illicit trade in small arms and light weapons in all its aspects 163
(ee) Transparency and confidence-building measures in outer space activities 163
(ff) United action towards the total elimination of nuclear weapons 164
(gg) Regional disarmament 164
(hh) Confidence-building measures in the regional and subregional context 164

(ii) Conventional arms control at the regional and subregional levels 164

(jj) Missiles 164

(kk) Treaty banning the production of fissile material for nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices 165

98. Review and implementation of the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly 167

(a) United Nations Disarmament Information Programme 167

(b) United Nations disarmament fellowship, training and advisory services 168

(c) United Nations regional centres for peace and disarmament 168

(d) Convention on the Prohibition of the Use of Nuclear Weapons 168

(e) United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific 168

(f) United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean 169

(g) United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa 169

(h) Regional confidence-building measures: activities of the United Nations Standing Advisory Committee on Security Questions in Central Africa 169

99. Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session 170

(a) Report of the Conference on Disarmament 171

(b) Report of the Disarmament Commission 171

100. The risk of nuclear proliferation in the Middle East 171

101. Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects 172

102. Strengthening of security and cooperation in the Mediterranean region 173

103. Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty 173

104. Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction 174

105. Revitalizing the work of the Conference on Disarmament and taking forward multilateral disarmament negotiations 175

H. Drug control, crime prevention and combating international terrorism in all its forms and manifestations

106. Crime prevention and criminal justice 176

107. International drug control 182

108. Measures to eliminate international terrorism 184

I. Organizational, administrative and other matters

109. Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization 185

110. Report of the Secretary-General on the Peacebuilding Fund 186

111. Notification by the Secretary-General under Article 12, paragraph 2, of the Charter of the United Nations 186

112. Elections to fill vacancies in principal organs 187

(a) Election of five non-permanent members of the Security Council 187

(b) Election of eighteen members of the Economic and Social Council 188

(c) Election of five members of the International Court of Justice 189

113. Elections to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs and other elections 191

(a) Election of twenty members of the Committee for Programme and Coordination 191

(b) Election of five members of the Organizational Committee of the Peacebuilding Commission 192

(c) Election of fifteen members of the Human Rights Council 195

(d) Election of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees 196

(e) Election of the Executive Director of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme 196

114. Appointments to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs and other appointments 197

(a) Appointment of members of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions 197

(b) Appointment of members of the Committee on Contributions 198

(c) Confirmation of the appointment of members of the Investments Committee 198

(d) Appointment of members of the International Civil Service Commission 199

(i) Appointment of members of the Commission 199

(ii) Designation of the Chair of the Commission 199

(e) Appointment of members of the Independent Audit Advisory Committee 200

(f) Appointment of members of the Committee on Conferences 201

(g) Appointment of members of the Joint Inspection Unit 202

(h) Appointment of the Under-Secretary-General for Internal Oversight Services 203

115. Admission of new Members to the United Nations 204

116. Follow-up to the outcome of the Millennium Summit 204

117. The United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy[2] X

118. Follow-up to the commemoration of the two-hundredth anniversary of the abolition of the transatlantic slave trade 206

119. Implementation of the resolutions of the United Nations[1] X

120. Revitalization of the work of the General Assembly[1] X

121. Question of equitable representation on and increase in the membership of the Security Council and related matters[1] X

122. Strengthening of the United Nations system[2] X

123. United Nations reform: measures and proposals[1] X

124. Multilingualism 207

125. Cooperation between the United Nations and regional and other organizations 208

(a) Cooperation between the United Nations and the African Union 208

(b) Cooperation between the United Nations and the Asian-African Legal Consultative Organization 209

(c) Cooperation between the United Nations and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations 210

(d) Cooperation between the United Nations and the Black Sea Economic Cooperation Organization 210

(e) Cooperation between the United Nations and the Caribbean Community 211

(f) Cooperation between the United Nations and the Central European Initiative 211

(g) Cooperation between the United Nations and the Collective Security Treaty Organization 212

(h) Cooperation between the United Nations and the Community of Portuguese-speaking Countries 212

(i) Cooperation between the United Nations and the Council of Europe 213

(j) Cooperation between the United Nations and the Economic Community of Central African States 214

(k) Cooperation between the United Nations and the Economic Cooperation Organization 214

(l) Cooperation between the United Nations and the Eurasian Economic Community . 215

(m) Cooperation between the United Nations and the International Organization of la Francophonie 215

(n) Cooperation between the United Nations and the Latin American and Caribbean Economic System 216

(o) Cooperation between the United Nations and the League of Arab States 217

(p) Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization for Democracy and Economic Development — GUAM 217

(q) Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons 218

(r) Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe 219

(s) Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of American States. 220

(t) Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of Islamic Cooperation 220

(u) Cooperation between the United Nations and the Pacific Islands Forum 221

(v) Cooperation between the United Nations and the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization 221

(w) Cooperation between the United Nations and the Shanghai Cooperation Organization 222

(x) Cooperation between the United Nations and the Southern African Development Community 223

126. Interaction between the United Nations, national parliaments and the Inter-Parliamentary Union[2] X

127. Global health and foreign policy 223

128. International Criminal Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Genocide and Other Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan Citizens Responsible for Genocide and Other Such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring States between 1 January and 31 December 1994[2]

129. International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991[1]

130. International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals

131. Financial reports and audited financial statements, and reports of the Board of Auditors

(a) United Nations

(b) United Nations peacekeeping operations

(c) International Trade Centre

(d) United Nations University

(e) Capital master plan

(f) United Nations Development Programme

(g) United Nations Capital Development Fund

(h) United Nations Children's Fund

(i) United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East

(j) United Nations Institute for Training and Research

(k) Voluntary funds administered by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

(l) Fund of the United Nations Environment Programme

(m) United Nations Population Fund

(n) United Nations Human Settlements Programme

The annotations to these items will appear in an addendum to the present document

(o) United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

(p) United Nations Office for Project Services

(q) International Criminal Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Genocide and Other Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan Citizens Responsible for Genocide and Other Such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring States between 1 January and 31 December 1994

(r) International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991

(s) United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women)

132. Review of the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations

133. Programme budget for the biennium 2014-2015

134. Programme planning

135. Improving the financial situation of the United Nations

136. Pattern of conferences

137. Scale of assessments for the apportionment of the expenses of the United Nations

138. Human resources management

139. Joint Inspection Unit

140. United Nations common system

141. United Nations pension system

142. Administrative and budgetary coordination of the United Nations with the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency

143. Report on the activities of the Office of Internal Oversight Services

144. Review of the implementation of General Assembly resolutions 48/218 B, 54/244, 59/272 and 64/263

145. Administration of justice at the United Nations

146. Financing of the International Criminal Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Genocide and Other Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan Citizens Responsible for Genocide and Other Such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring States between 1 January and 31 December 1994

147. Financing of the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991

148. Financing of the International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals

The annotations to these items will appear in an addendum to the present document

149. Administrative and budgetary aspects of the financing of the United Nations peacekeeping operations

150. Financing of the United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei[1]

151. Financing of the United Nations Mission in the Central African Republic and Chad[2]

152. Financing of the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire[2]

153. Financing of the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus[2]

154. Financing of the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo[2]

155. Financing of the United Nations Mission in East Timor[2]

156. Financing of the United Nations Integrated Mission in Timor-Leste[2]

157. Financing of the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti[2]

158. Financing of the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo[2]

159. Financing of the United Nations Mission in Liberia[2]

160. Financing of the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali[1]

161. Financing of the United Nations peacekeeping forces in the Middle East[1]

(a) United Nations Disengagement Observer Force

(b) United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon

162. Financing of the United Nations Mission in South Sudan[2]

163. Financing of the United Nations Mission in the Sudan[2]

164. Financing of the United Nations Supervision Mission in the Syrian Arab Republic[2]

165. Financing of the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara[2]

166. Financing of the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur[2]

167. Financing of the activities arising from Security Council resolution 1863 (2009)[2]

The annotations to these items will appear in an addendum to the present document

168. Report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country 224

169. Observer status for the Cooperation Council of Turkic-speaking States in the General Assembly 225

170. Observer status for the International Chamber of Commerce in the General Assembly .. 226

I. Introduction

1. The present document, which corresponds to the preliminary list circulated on 12 February 2014 (A/69/50), has been prepared in accordance with the recommendation of the Special Committee on the Rationalization of the Procedures and Organization of the General Assembly, as set forth in paragraph 17 (b) of annex II to Assembly resolution 2837 (XXVI) of 17 December 1971.

2. The provisional agenda provided for in rule 12 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly (A/520/Rev.17) will be issued on 18 July 2014 as document A/69/150.

3. An addendum to the present document (A/69/100/Add.1) will be issued before the opening of the session in accordance with paragraph 17 (c) of annex II to resolution 2837 (XXVI).

4. The present document, as well as information on the membership and presiding officers of the main organs of the United Nations, is available on the General Assembly's web page at www.un.org/ga.

5. The sixty-ninth session will convene at United Nations Headquarters on Tuesday, 16 September 2014, at 3 p.m.

II. Annotated list

1. Opening of the session by the President of the General Assembly

In accordance with rule 1 of the rules of procedure, the General Assembly shall meet every year in regular session commencing on the Tuesday of the third week in September, counting from the first week that contains at least one working day. The sixty-ninth session of the General Assembly will open on Tuesday, 16 September 2014.

Rule 31 of the rules of procedure provides that if, at the opening of a session of the General Assembly, the President for that session has not yet been elected, in accordance with rule 30, the President of the previous session, or the head of that delegation from which the President of the previous session was elected, shall preside until the Assembly has elected a President. Accordingly, the temporary President is not necessarily the individual who presided at the preceding session.

The sixty-ninth session of the General Assembly is expected to be opened by the President for that session (for the election of the President, see item 4).

2. Minute of silent prayer or meditation

Rule 62 of the rules of procedure provides that, immediately after the opening of the 1st plenary meeting and immediately preceding the closing of the final plenary meeting of each session of the General Assembly, the President shall invite the representatives to observe one minute of silence dedicated to prayer or meditation.

3. Credentials of representatives to the sixty-ninth session of the General Assembly

(a) Appointment of the members of the Credentials Committee

(b) Report of the Credentials Committee

In accordance with rule 27 of the rules of procedure, the credentials of representatives and the names of members of a delegation are to be submitted to the Secretary-General, if possible not less than one week before the opening of the session. The credentials must be issued by either the Head of State or Government or the Minister for Foreign Affairs. Under rule 28 of the rules of procedure, a Credentials Committee consisting of nine members is appointed by the General Assembly at the beginning of each session on the proposal of the President. The members of the Committee are traditionally appointed at the 1st plenary meeting, on the proposal of the President. The Committee elects a Chair, but no Vice-Chair or Rapporteur.

On completion of its work, the Committee submits a report to the General Assembly.

At its sixty-eighth session, the General Assembly appointed the following States members of the Credentials Committee: Belgium, China, Colombia, Gabon, Guyana, Russian Federation, Singapore, United Republic of Tanzania and United States of America (decision 68/401). At that session, the Assembly approved the report of the Committee and the recommendation contained therein (resolution 68/22).

Document: Report of the Credentials Committee.

References for the sixty-eighth session (agenda item 3)

Report of the Credentials Committee	A/68/630
Plenary meetings	A/68/PV.1 and 60
Resolution	68/22
Decision	68/401

4. Election of the President of the General Assembly

Under rule 30 of the rules of procedure, the General Assembly shall elect a President at least three months before the opening of the session over which the President is to preside. The President so elected will assume the functions only at the beginning of that session for which the President is elected and shall hold office until the close of that session.

On 11 June 2014, the General Assembly elected Mr. Sam Kutesa (Uganda) as its President for the sixty-ninth session (decision 68/418).

In accordance with rule 92 of the rules of procedure, the election is held by secret ballot and there are no nominations. The President is elected by a simple majority. It should be noted, however, that since the thirty-second session, with the exception of

the thirty-sixth, thirty-eighth, forty-third, forty-sixth and sixty-sixth sessions, the President has been elected by acclamation.

At its thirty-third session, in 1978, the General Assembly decided (resolution 33/138, annex, para. 1) that, in the election of the President, regard should be had for equitable geographical rotation of the office among the following groups of States:

(a) African States;

(b) Asia-Pacific States;

(c) Eastern European States;

(d) Latin American and Caribbean States;

(e) Western European and other States.

At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly decided that the practice of dispensing with the secret ballot for elections to subsidiary organs when the number of candidates corresponded to the number of seats to be filled should become standard and that the same practice should apply to the election of the President of the Assembly, unless a delegation specifically requested a vote on a given election (decision 34/401, para. 16).

References for the sixty-eighth session (agenda item 4)

Plenary meeting	A/68/PV.93
Decision	68/418

6. Election of the Vice-Presidents of the General Assembly

The President of the General Assembly is assisted by 21 Vice-Presidents. The duties involved are performed by heads of delegations of Member States, and not by individuals elected in their personal capacity. The Assembly decided on four occasions to increase the number of Vice-Presidents (resolutions 1104 (XI), 1192 (XII), 1990 (XVIII) and 33/138).

Under rule 30 of the rules of procedure, the General Assembly shall elect 21 Vice-Presidents at least three months before the opening of the session over which they are to preside. The Vice-Presidents so elected will assume the functions only at the beginning of the session for which they are elected and shall hold office until the close of that session.

On 11 June 2014, the General Assembly elected its Vice-Presidents for the sixty-ninth session (decision 68/419).

In accordance with rule 92 of the rules of procedure, the election is held by secret ballot and there are no nominations. Vice-Presidents are elected by a simple majority. It should be noted, however, that since the thirty-second session, with the exception of the thirty-sixth, thirty-eighth, forty-first and forty-second sessions in the case of one of the regional groups, the Vice-Presidents have been elected by acclamation.

In accordance with rule 30, the Vice-Presidents shall be elected after the election of the Chairs of the Main Committees, in such a way as to ensure the representative character of the General Committee (see item 7).

At its thirty-third session, in 1978, the General Assembly decided, in its resolution 33/138 (see annex, para. 2) that the 21 Vice-Presidents should be elected according to the following pattern:

(a) Six representatives from African States;

(b) Five representatives from Asia-Pacific States;

(c) One representative from an Eastern European State;

(d) Three representatives from Latin American and Caribbean States;

(e) Two representatives from Western European or other States;

(f) Five representatives from the permanent members of the Security Council.

The election of the President of the Assembly has the effect, however, of reducing by one the number of vice-presidencies allocated to the region from which the President is elected (resolution 33/138, annex, para. 3).

At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly decided that the practice of dispensing with the secret ballot for elections to subsidiary organs when the number of candidates corresponded to the number of seats to be filled should become standard and that the same practice should apply to the election of the Vice-Presidents of the Assembly, unless a delegation specifically requested a vote on a given election (decision 34/401, para. 16).

References for the sixty-eighth session (agenda item 6)

Plenary meeting	A/68/PV.93
Decision	68/419

7. Organization of work, adoption of the agenda and allocation of items: reports of the General Committee

Rules 12 to 15 of the rules of procedure deal with the agenda for regular sessions.

Provisional agenda

Under rule 12 of the rules of procedure, the provisional agenda is to be communicated to the Members of the United Nations at least 60 days before the opening of the session. The preliminary list of items to be included in the provisional agenda of the sixty-ninth session (see sect. I, para. 1, above) was circulated on 12 February 2014 (A/69/50). The provisional agenda for the sixty-ninth session (A/69/150) will be issued on 18 July 2014.

Rule 13 of the rules of procedure indicates what items shall or may be included in the provisional agenda.

Supplementary items

Rule 14 of the rules of procedure provides that any Member or principal organ of the United Nations or the Secretary-General may, at least 30 days before the date fixed for the opening of a regular session, request the inclusion of supplementary items in the agenda. Such items shall be placed on a supplementary list, which shall be communicated to the Members of the United Nations at least 20 days before the opening of the session.

The supplementary list (A/69/200) will be issued in August 2014.

Additional items

Rule 15 of the rules of procedure stipulates that additional items of an important and urgent character, proposed for inclusion in the agenda less than 30 days before the opening of a regular session or during a regular session, may be placed on the agenda if the General Assembly so decides by a majority of the members present and voting.

Consideration of the draft agenda by the General Committee

Rules 38 to 44 of the rules of procedure deal with the composition, organization and functions of the General Committee. The Committee is composed of the President of the General Assembly, who presides (see item 4), the 21 Vice-Presidents of the Assembly (see item 6) and the Chairs of the Main Committees (see item 5).

The General Committee usually meets on the second day of the session for the purpose of making recommendations to the General Assembly concerning the adoption of the agenda, the allocation of items and the organization of the work of the Assembly. For this purpose, it has before it a memorandum by the Secretary-General containing the draft agenda (provisional agenda, supplementary items and additional items), the proposed allocation of items and a number of recommendations concerning the organization of the session.

Document: Memorandum by the Secretary-General (A/BUR/69/1).

Adoption of the agenda by the General Assembly

Rule 21 of the rules of procedure provides that at each session the provisional agenda and the supplementary list, together with the report of the General Committee thereon, shall be submitted to the General Assembly for approval as soon as possible after the opening of the session.

The final agenda, the allocation of items included in the agenda and arrangements for the organization of the session are adopted by the General Assembly by a simple majority.

Rule 23 of the rules of procedure provides that debate on the inclusion of an item in the agenda, when that item has been recommended for inclusion by the General Committee, shall be limited to three speakers in favour of, and three against, the inclusion.

References for the sixty-eighth session (agenda item 7)

Preliminary list	A/68/50
Annotated preliminary list	A/68/100
Provisional agenda	A/68/150
Supplementary list	A/68/200
Memorandum by the Secretary-General	A/BUR/68/1
Report of the General Committee	A/68/250
Agenda	A/68/251
Allocation of agenda items	A/68/252
Annotated draft agenda	A/68/100/Add.1

Note by the Secretary-General requesting the inclusion in the agenda of the sixty-eighth session of the General Assembly of a sub-item entitled "United Nations Capital Development Fund" under the item "Financial reports and audited financial statements, and reports of the Board of Auditors" (A/68/142)

Letter from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the General Assembly requesting the inclusion of an additional item in the agenda of the sixty-eighth session entitled "United Nations University" (A/68/231)

Letters from Austria (A/68/144), Burkina Faso (A/68/145) and Italy (A/68/141)

Meetings of the General Committee	A/BUR/68/SR.1, 2 and 3
Plenary meetings	A/68/PV.1, 2, 24, 46 and 74
Decisions	68/501, 68/502, 68/503, 68/504, 68/505, 68/512 and 68/550

8. General debate

At the beginning of the session, the General Assembly devotes a period of two weeks to the general debate, during which heads of delegations may state the views of their Governments on any item before the Assembly.

In accordance with resolution 58/126 of 19 December 2003, in June of each year, the President-elect of the General Assembly, after taking into account the views provided by Member States and following consultations with the incumbent President and the Secretary-General, will suggest an issue, or issues, of global concern upon which Member States will be invited to comment during the general debate.

By its resolution 57/301 of 13 March 2003, the General Assembly decided that the general debate should open on the Tuesday following the opening of the regular session of the General Assembly and should be held without interruption over a period of nine working days. In accordance with decision 68/512 of 5 November 2013, the General Assembly decided that the general debate for the sixty-ninth

session would begin on Wednesday, 24 September 2014, and that this arrangement would in no way create a precedent for future sessions.

Therefore, the general debate at its sixty-ninth session will be held from Wednesday, 24 September, to Friday, 26 September, and from Monday, 29 September, to Tuesday, 7 October 2014. At the sixty-eighth session, 18 plenary meetings were devoted to the general debate (A/68/PV.6-23), during which 193 speakers took the floor.[4]

A. Promotion of sustained economic growth and sustainable development in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and recent United Nations conferences

9. Report of the Economic and Social Council

The Economic and Social Council submits an annual report to the General Assembly, which the Assembly considers in accordance with Article 15, paragraph 2, of the Charter of the United Nations. The report of the Council is included in the provisional agenda of the Assembly pursuant to rule 13 (b) of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly.

At its resumed fifty-eighth session, in July 2004, the General Assembly decided that the item entitled "Report of the Economic and Social Council" should be considered in its entirety in plenary meeting (resolution 58/316).

At its fifty-ninth session, the General Assembly was informed that the General Committee had taken note of the clarification that, in implementing resolution 58/316, the relevant parts of chapter I of the report that were under agenda items that had already been allocated to the Main Committees would be considered by the Committee concerned for final action by the General Assembly (A/59/250/Add.1, para. 4).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Economic and Social Council: Supplement No. 3 (A/69/3);

(b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Executive Director of the United Nations Population Fund on the United Nations Population Award for 2013 (Economic and Social Council decision 1982/112).

References for the sixty-eighth session (agenda item 9)

Report of the Economic and Social Council: Supplement No. 3 (A/68/3)

Report of the Secretary-General on revised estimates resulting from resolutions adopted by the Economic and Social Council at its substantive session of 2013 (A/68/380) (also relates to item 133)

[4] At the sixty-seventh session, 15 plenary meetings were devoted to the general debate (A/67/PV.6-21), during which 195 speakers took the floor.

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Executive Director of the United Nations Population Fund on the United Nations Population Award, 2013 (A/68/229)

Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions on revised estimates resulting from resolutions and decisions adopted by the Economic and Social Council at its substantive session of 2013 (A/68/7/Add.2) (also relates to items 133 and 134)

Plenary meetings	A/68/PV.50 (joint debate on agenda items 9 and 14), 59 and 73

11. Sport for development and peace

At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee (A/58/250, para. 42), decided to include a new item, entitled "Sport for peace and development", in its agenda of that session and to make the item entitled "Building a peaceful and better world through sport and the Olympic ideal" sub-item (a) of the new item, with a sub-item (b) entitled "International Year of Sport and Physical Education" (decision 58/503 A). At the same session, the Assembly proclaimed 2005 the International Year for Sport and Physical Education as a means to promote education, health, development and peace (resolution 58/5).

The General Assembly considered the item/sub-items at its fifty-ninth to sixty-fifth sessions (resolutions 59/10, 60/8, 60/9, 61/10, 62/4, 63/135, 64/4 and 65/4).

At its sixty-seventh session, the General Assembly welcomed the ongoing efforts undertaken by the Sport for Development and Peace International Working Group, which met for its second and third plenary sessions on 12 May 2011 and 2 October 2012, and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its sixty-ninth session on the implementation of the resolution, including on specific initiatives aimed at ensuring more effective implementation of the Olympic Truce and progress made by Member States and the United Nations system, including activities and the functioning of the United Nations Office on Sport for Development and Peace and the Trust Fund for Sport for Development and Peace, as well as other relevant stakeholders, towards the implementation of the United Nations Action Plan on Sport for Development and Peace and the Sport for Development and Peace International Working Group policy recommendations; provide a review of the contribution of sport to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals in the lead-up to 2015; and present an updated action plan on sport for development and peace (resolution 67/17).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 67/17).

References for the sixty-seventh session (agenda item 12)

Draft resolution	A/67/L.26 and Add.1
Plenary meeting	A/67/PV.42
Resolution	67/17

13. Integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic, social and related fields

(a) Integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic, social and related fields

At its substantive session of 2001, the Economic and Social Council recommended that the General Assembly examine how best to address the reviews of the implementation of the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits of the 1990s, including their format and periodicity (Council resolution 2001/21).

At its fifty-sixth session, in 2001, the General Assembly decided to include the item entitled "Integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic and social fields" in the provisional agenda of its fifty-seventh session (resolution 56/211).

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly decided to include the item in its annual agenda and invited the Secretary-General to submit a report on the subject (resolution 57/270 B).

The General Assembly considered this item at its fifty-seventh to sixtieth sessions (resolutions 57/270 A and B, 58/291, 59/145, 59/314, 60/180, 60/251, 60/260, 60/265 and 60/283 and decision 60/551 C).

At its sixtieth session, the General Assembly, in implementing the provisions of the 2005 World Summit Outcome (resolution 60/1), established the Peacebuilding Commission (resolution 60/180) and the Human Rights Council (resolution 60/251).

At its resumed sixtieth session, in June 2006, the Assembly decided to dedicate a specific meeting focused on development, including an assessment of progress over the previous year, at each session of the Assembly during the debate on the follow-up to the Millennium Declaration and the 2005 World Summit Outcome; and requested the Secretary-General to report on progress made in the implementation of the development outcome of the 2005 World Summit in the framework of the comprehensive report on the follow-up to the Millennium Declaration and the 2005 World Summit Outcome (resolution 60/265).

At its sixty-first session, the General Assembly decided that the Economic and Social Council should hold annual ministerial-level substantive reviews and the biennial Development Cooperation Forum (resolution 61/16).

At its twenty-first session, the Human Rights Council adopted a resolution on the human right to safe drinking water and sanitation in which it requested the Special Rapporteur on the human right to safe drinking water and sanitation to continue to report, on an annual basis, to the Human Rights Council and to submit an annual report to the General Assembly (Human Rights Council resolution 21/2).

At its sixty-fifth session, the General Assembly reaffirmed the role that the Charter of the United Nations and the General Assembly have vested in the Economic and Social Council as a principal body for coordination, policy review, policy dialogue and recommendations on issues of economic and social development and for the

follow-up to the Millennium Development Goals, particularly through the annual ministerial review and the Development Cooperation Forum, and noted that it would look forward to the review of the strengthening of the Council (resolution 65/1).

At the same session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to report annually on progress in the implementation of the Millennium Development Goals until 2015 and to make recommendations in his annual reports, as appropriate, for further steps to advance the United Nations development agenda beyond 2015 (resolution 65/1).

Also at that session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to include in his annual report on progress in the implementation of the Millennium Development Goals until 2015 an analysis of and policy recommendations on sustained, inclusive and equitable economic growth for accelerating poverty eradication and achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (resolution 65/10).

Also at its sixty-fifth session, the General Assembly adopted the Political Declaration on HIV and AIDS: Intensifying Our Efforts to Eliminate HIV and AIDS. The Political Declaration included a request to the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly on progress in accordance with global reporting on the Millennium Development Goals at the 2013 review of the Goals and subsequent reviews (resolution 65/277, annex) (also relates to items 10 and 116).

At its sixty-seventh session, the General Assembly invited the Special Rapporteur on the right to education to seek, in close cooperation with Member States, the views of Governments, United Nations agencies and programmes and civil society and other relevant United Nations mandate holders in order that he might include in his next report to the Assembly, at its sixty-ninth session, an update on the efforts of Member States in the field of education for democracy, and decided to continue its consideration of the issue of education for democracy at its sixty-ninth session, under the agenda item entitled "Integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic, social and related fields" (resolution 67/18).

At the same session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to include information relevant to the resolution on "People's empowerment and development" in his report to the Assembly at its sixty-ninth session on progress in the implementation of the Millennium Development Goals (resolution 67/107) (see item 116).

At its sixty-eighth session, the General Assembly decided to launch a process of intergovernmental negotiations at the beginning of its sixty-ninth session, which would lead to the adoption of the post-2015 development agenda; acknowledged with appreciation the processes mandated in the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development that were then under way, in particular the Open Working Group on Sustainable Development Goals and the Intergovernmental Committee of Experts on Sustainable Development Financing, as well as the process to develop options for a technology facilitation mechanism; and urged that these processes complete their work in a comprehensive, balanced and expeditious manner by September 2014. The Assembly also called upon the Secretary-General, as an input to the intergovernmental negotiations to be launched at the beginning of the sixty-ninth session, to synthesize the full range of inputs then

available and to present a synthesis report before the end of 2014; decided that the final phase of the intergovernmental work would culminate in a summit at the level of Heads of State and Government in September 2015 for the adoption of the post-2015 development agenda; and requested the President of the Assembly to convene, in a timely manner, intergovernmental consultations to achieve agreement on organizational modalities for the summit (resolution 68/6) (see item 116).

Documents:

(a) Reports of the Secretary-General:

(i) Implementation of the Millennium Development Goals (resolution 65/1);

(ii) Implementation of the follow-up to paragraph 143 on human security of the 2005 World Summit Outcome (resolution 66/290);

(iii) Progress achieved in realizing the commitments made in the Political Declaration on HIV and AIDS (resolution 65/277) (see also item 10);

(b) Report of the Special Rapporteur on the human right to safe drinking water and sanitation (Human Rights Council resolution 21/2) (see also item 69);

(c) Report of the Special Rapporteur on the right to education (resolution 67/18).

References for the sixty-fifth session (agenda item 13)

Reports of the Secretary-General:

Role of the Economic and Social Council in the integrated and coordinated implementation of the outcomes of and follow-up to major United Nations conferences and summits, in the light of relevant General Assembly resolutions, including resolution 61/16 (A/65/84-E/2010/90)

Keeping the promise: a forward-looking review to promote an agreed action agenda to achieve the Millennium Development Goals by 2015 (A/64/665) (also relates to item 114)

Note by the President of the General Assembly on the implementation of resolution 61/16 on the strengthening of the Economic and Social Council (A/65/866)

Draft resolutions	A/65/L.1 (also relates to item 114) and A/65/L.12 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/65/PV.3-6, 8 and 9 (joint debate on agenda items 13 and 115); 34 (joint debate on agenda items 9 and 13); 52 (joint debate on agenda items 13, 115 and 120); 72; 95; 105 and 109
Resolutions	65/1 (also relates to item 114) and 65/10

References for the sixty-seventh session (agenda item 14)

Draft resolution	A/67/L.25 and Add.1
Plenary meeting	A/67/PV.43
Resolution	67/18

References for the sixty-eighth session (agenda items 14 and 118)

Draft resolution	A/68/L.4
Plenary meeting	A/68/PV.32
Resolution	68/6

(b) Follow-up to the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development

At its sixty-fifth session, the General Assembly decided to extend the Programme of Action and the key actions for its further implementation beyond 2014; mandated that a special session at the highest political level be convened during its sixty-ninth session to assess the status of implementation of the Programme of Action and to renew political support for actions required for full achievement of its goals and objectives; and further decided that the Commission on Population and Development should convene an interactive discussion during its forty-seventh session on the assessment of the status of the implementation of the Programme of Action. The Assembly also called upon the United Nations Population Fund, in consultation with Member States and in cooperation with all relevant organizations of the United Nations system and other relevant international organizations, to undertake an operational review of the implementation of the Programme of Action, on the basis of the highest-quality data and analysis of the state of population and development, and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report, based on the operational review, to the Commission on Population and Development at its forty-seventh session. It also requested the Secretary-General to ensure that relevant issues identified during the sessions of the Commission were compiled and forwarded in an index report, indicating recurrent themes and key elements found therein, to the sixty-ninth session of the Assembly, along with the findings of the operational review (resolution 65/234).

At its sixty-seventh session, the General Assembly decided that its special session on the follow-up to the Programme of Action would be held in New York on 22 September 2014 and would be composed of plenary meetings. It also encouraged Member State participation at the highest political level, including Heads of State or Government (resolution 67/250).

Documents:

(a) Reports of the Secretary-General on the framework of action for the follow-up to the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development beyond 2014 (A/69/62 and E/CN.9/2014/4 and Corr.1);

(b) Index report of the Secretary-General (resolution 65/234).

References for the sixty-fifth session (agenda item 13)

Draft resolution	A/65/L.39/Rev.2 (orally corrected) and Rev.2/Add.1
Plenary meeting	A/65/PV.72
Resolution	65/234

References for the sixty-seventh session (agenda item 14)

Draft resolution	A/67/L.55 and Add.1
Plenary meeting	A/67/PV.65
Resolution	67/250

14. Culture of peace

The project entitled "Towards a culture of peace" was examined by the General Assembly at its fiftieth and fifty-first sessions under the item entitled "Human rights questions" (resolutions 50/173 and 51/101). The item entitled "Towards a culture of peace" was included in the agenda of the fifty-second session of the Assembly, in 1997, at the request of a number of States (A/52/191). The year 2000 was proclaimed as the International Year for the Culture of Peace (resolution 52/15).

At its fifty-third session, the General Assembly proclaimed the period 2001-2010 as the International Decade for a Culture of Peace and Non-Violence for the Children of the World (resolution 53/25), and adopted the Declaration and Programme of Action on a Culture of Peace (resolution 53/243).

At its fifty-fifth to sixty-seventh sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 55/47, 56/5, 57/6, 58/128, 59/23, 59/142, 59/143, 60/3, 60/10, 60/11, 61/221, 62/89, 62/90, 63/22, 63/113, 64/13, 64/14, 64/80, 64/81, 64/253, 65/5, 65/11, 65/138, 66/116, 66/226 and 67/104 to 67/106).

At its sixty-seventh session, the General Assembly proclaimed the period 2013-2022 the International Decade for the Rapprochement of Cultures (resolution 67/104).

Implementation of the Declaration and Programme of Action on a Culture of Peace

At its sixty-eighth session, the General Assembly reiterated that the objective of the effective implementation of the Programme of Action on a Culture of Peace was to strengthen further the global movement for a culture of peace following the observance of the International Decade for a Culture of Peace and Non-Violence for the Children of the World, 2001-2010, and called upon all concerned to renew their attention to that objective. The Assembly commended the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), for which the promotion of a culture of peace is the expression of its fundamental mandate, for further strengthening the activities it has undertaken in this area of work. The Assembly requested the President of the Assembly to consider convening a high-level forum devoted to the implementation of the Programme of Action on the occasion of the anniversary of the adoption of the Programme of Action, on or around 13 September. In addition,

the Assembly invited the Secretary-General to explore mechanisms and strategies, in particular strategies in the sphere of information and communications technology, for the implementation of the Declaration and Programme of Action and to initiate outreach efforts to increase global awareness in this field. The Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to it at its sixty-ninth session a report on actions undertaken system-wide by all concerned entities of the United Nations to implement the resolution and on heightened activities by the Organization and its affiliated agencies to implement the Programme of Action and to promote a culture of peace and non-violence (resolution 68/125).

Promotion of interreligious and intercultural dialogue, understanding and cooperation for peace

At its sixty-eighth session, the General Assembly reaffirmed that mutual understanding and interreligious and intercultural dialogue constitute important dimensions of the dialogue among civilizations and of the culture of peace. The Assembly welcomed the launch of the International Decade for the Rapprochement of Cultures (2013-2022), for which UNESCO will provide a plan of action. The Assembly also welcomed the outcome document of the Fifth Global Forum of the United Nations Alliance of Civilizations and looked forward to the Sixth Forum to be held in Bali, Indonesia, in August 2014. The Assembly requested the Secretary-General to report to it on the implementation of the resolution at its sixty-ninth session (resolution 68/126).

A world against violence and violent extremism

At its sixty-eighth session, the General Assembly urged all Member States to unite against violent extremism in all its forms and manifestations as well as sectarian violence, and encouraged the efforts of leaders to discuss within their communities the causes of violent extremism and discrimination and to evolve strategies to address these causes. The Assembly also requested the Secretary-General to recommend ways and means by which the United Nations system and the Secretariat could assist Member States, upon their request and within existing resources, in generating public awareness about the dangers of intolerance, as well as in fostering understanding and non-violence (resolution 68/127).

World Interfaith Harmony Week

At its sixty-fifth session, the General Assembly proclaimed the first week of February every year the World Interfaith Harmony Week between all religions, faiths and beliefs, and encouraged all States to support, on a voluntary basis, the spread of the message of interfaith harmony and goodwill in the world's churches, mosques, synagogues, temples and other places of worship during that week. The Assembly also requested the Secretary-General to keep it informed of the implementation of the resolution (resolution 65/5).

Nelson Mandela International Day

At its sixty-fourth session, the General Assembly decided to designate 18 July as Nelson Mandela International Day, to be observed each year beginning in 2010, and requested the Secretary-General to keep the Assembly informed on an annual basis concerning the observance of the Day (resolution 64/13).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on the promotion of interreligious and intercultural dialogue, understanding and cooperation for peace (resolution 68/126);

(b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Director General of UNESCO on the follow-up to the Declaration and Programme of Action on a Culture of Peace (resolution 68/125).

References for the sixty-eighth session (agenda item 15)

Report of the Secretary-General on the promotion of interreligious and intercultural dialogue, understanding and cooperation for peace (A/68/286)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Director General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization submitted pursuant to General Assembly resolution 67/106 (A/68/216)

Draft resolutions	A/68/L.28 and Add.1 and A/68/L.30 and Add.1
Plenary meeting	A/68/PV.69
Resolutions	68/125 and 68/126

15. The role of the United Nations in promoting a new global human order

This item was included as a supplementary item in the agenda of the fifty-fifth session of the General Assembly, in 2000, at the request of Guyana (A/55/229).

The General Assembly considered the question at its fifty-fifth and fifty-seventh sessions (resolutions 55/48 and 57/12).

At its fifty-ninth and resumed sixty-first sessions, the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the item. The Assembly resumed its consideration of the item at its sixty-second and sixty-fifth sessions (resolutions 62/213 and 65/120).

At its sixty-seventh session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit a report, at its sixty-ninth session, on the implementation of the role of the United Nations in promoting a new global human order (resolution 67/230).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 67/230).

References for the sixty-seventh session (agenda item 16)

Report of the Secretary-General on the role of the United Nations in promoting a new global human order and an assessment of the implications of inequality for development (A/67/394)

Draft resolution	A/67/L.49 and Add.1
Plenary meeting	A/67/PV.61
Resolution	67/230

16. Information and communications technologies for development

At its sixty-eighth session, the General Assembly invited Member States and other stakeholders to give appropriate consideration to the issue of information and communications technologies for development in the discussions on the post-2015 development agenda; reaffirmed its role in the overall review of the implementation of the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society, to be held in 2015, as recognized in paragraph 111 of the Tunis Agenda for the Information Society; decided to finalize the modalities for its overall review as early as possible, but no later than the end of March 2014, by inviting the President of the Assembly to appoint two co-facilitators to convene open intergovernmental consultations for that purpose; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its sixty-ninth session, through the Commission on Science and Technology for Development and the Economic and Social Council, a report on the status of the implementation of and follow-up to the resolution, as part of his annual reporting on the progress made in the implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society at the regional and international levels (resolution 68/198).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 68/198).

References for the sixty-eighth session (agenda item 16)

Report of the Secretary-General on progress made in the implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society at the regional and international levels (A/68/65-E/2013/11)

Summary records	A/C.2/68/SR.16, 32 and 41
Report of the Second Committee	A/68/435
Plenary meeting	A/68/PV.71
Resolution	68/198

17. Macroeconomic policy questions

(a) International trade and development

The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) was established on 30 December 1964 as an organ of the General Assembly (resolution 1995 (XIX)). The 193 members of the Conference are States Members of the United Nations or members of specialized agencies or of the International Atomic Energy Agency. The principal functions of the Conference are set out in section II, paragraph 3, of resolution 1995 (XIX). The thirteenth session of the Conference was held from 21 to 26 April 2012 in Doha.

When the Conference is not in session, the 155-member Trade and Development Board carries out the functions that fall within the competence of the Conference. The Board reports to the Conference and also reports annually on its activities to the General Assembly. The Board convened its fifty-seventh executive session from 26 to 28 June 2013 and its fifty-eighth executive session on 12 and 13 December 2013. Its fifty-ninth executive session will be held from 23 to 25 June 2014 and its twenty-

eighth special session will be held on 17 June 2014. The sixty-first regular session of the Board will be held from 15 to 26 September 2014. At its sixty-eighth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General, in collaboration with the secretariat of UNCTAD, to submit to the Assembly at its sixth-ninth session a report on the implementation of the resolution and developments in the multilateral trading system (resolution 68/199).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Trade and Development Board on its fifty-eighth and fifty-ninth executive sessions, its twenty-eighth special session and its sixty-first regular session: Supplement No. 15 (A/69/15 (Parts I-IV));

(b) Report of the Secretary-General prepared in collaboration with the secretariat of UNCTAD (resolution 68/199).

References for the sixty-eighth session (agenda item 17 (a))

Report of the Trade and Development Board on its fifty-sixth and fifty-seventh executive sessions, its twenty-seventh special session and its sixtieth regular session: Supplement No. 15 (A/68/15 (Parts I-IV))

Report of the Secretary-General on international trade and development (A/68/205)

Summary records	A/C.2/68/SR.32, 36 and 38
Report of the Second Committee	A/68/436/Add.1
Plenary meeting	A/68/PV.71
Resolution	68/199

(b) International financial system and development

The General Assembly considered this question at its fiftieth to sixty-seventh sessions (resolutions 50/91, 51/166, 52/180, 53/172, 54/197, 55/186, 56/181, 57/241, 58/202, 59/222, 60/186, 61/187, 62/185, 63/205, 64/190, 65/143, 66/187, 66/188 and 67/197).

At its sixty-eighth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit a report on the implementation of the resolution, to be prepared in cooperation with the Bretton Woods institutions and other relevant stakeholders (resolution 68/201).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 68/201).

References for the sixty-eighth session (agenda item 17 (b))

Report of the Secretary-General	A/68/221
Summary records	A/C.2/68/SR.10, 11, 32 and 40
Report of the Second Committee	A/68/436/Add.2
Plenary meeting	A/68/PV.71
Resolution	68/201

(c) External debt sustainability and development

The General Assembly first considered this subject at its fortieth session, in 1985, and has addressed the issue as a separate agenda item at each subsequent session (resolutions 41/202, 42/198, 43/198, 44/205, 45/214, 46/148, 47/198, 48/182, 49/94, 50/92, 51/164, 52/185, 53/175, 54/202, 55/184, 56/184, 57/240, 58/203, 59/223, 60/187, 61/188, 62/186, 63/206, 64/191, 65/144, 66/189, 67/198 and 68/202).

At its sixty-eighth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to it at its sixty-ninth session a report on the implementation of the resolution and to include in that report a comprehensive and substantive analysis of the external debt situation of developing countries (resolution 68/202).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 68/202).

References for the sixty-eighth session (agenda item 17 (c))

Report of the Secretary-General	A/68/203
Summary records	A/C.2/68/SR.20, 21, 32 and 41
Report of the Second Committee	A/68/436/Add.3
Plenary meeting	A/68/PV.71
Resolution	68/202

18. Follow-up to and implementation of the outcome of the 2002 International Conference on Financing for Development and the 2008 Review Conference

The General Assembly considered the question of international intergovernmental consideration of financing for development at its forty-sixth to forty-eighth, fiftieth and fifty-second to fifty-sixth sessions (resolutions 46/205, 48/187, 50/93, 52/179, 53/173, 54/196, 55/213, 55/245 and 56/210 A and B and decisions 47/436, 55/446, 56/445 and 56/446).

At its resumed fifty-sixth session, in July 2002, the General Assembly endorsed the Monterrey Consensus as adopted by the International Conference on Financing for Development on 22 March 2002 (resolution 56/210 B).

The General Assembly considered the question of follow-up to the International Conference on Financing for Development at its fifty-seventh to sixty-second sessions (resolutions 57/250, 57/272, 57/273, 58/230, 59/145, 59/225, 59/291, 59/293, 60/188, 61/191 and 62/187).

At its sixty-third session, the General Assembly endorsed the Doha Declaration on Financing for Development: outcome document of the Follow-up International Conference on Financing for Development to Review the Implementation of the Monterrey Consensus, in which the Secretary-General was requested to continue to address the issue of innovative sources of development finance, public and private (resolution 63/239).

At the same session, the General Assembly decided to convene the Conference on the World Financial and Economic Crisis and Its Impact on Development at United

Nations Headquarters from 24 to 26 June 2009 (resolution 63/277 and decision 63/556).

Also at the same session, in July 2009, the General Assembly endorsed the outcome document of the Conference on the World Financial and Economic Crisis and Its Impact on Development (resolution 63/303).

At its sixty-seventh session, the General Assembly decided to hold open, transparent and inclusive consultations to review and explore the modalities of the financing for development process, including possible arrangements to strengthen the process, as well as options for bringing together the various processes covering development financing in an integrated manner (resolution 67/199).

At its sixty-eighth session, the General Assembly decided to convene, in 2015 or 2016, a third international conference on financing for development to assess the progress made in the implementation of the Monterrey Consensus and the Doha Declaration; to reinvigorate and strengthen the financing for development follow-up process; to identify obstacles and constraints encountered in the achievement of the goals and objectives agreed therein, as well as actions and initiatives to overcome these constraints; to address new and emerging issues, including in the context of the recent multilateral efforts to promote international development cooperation, taking into account the current evolving development cooperation landscape, the interrelationship of all sources of development finance, the synergies between financing objectives across the three dimensions of sustainable development and the need to support the United Nations development agenda beyond 2015; requested the President of the Assembly to convene, as soon as possible, inclusive and transparent intergovernmental consultations, with the participation of the major institutional stakeholders involved in the financing for development process, as appropriate, on all issues related to the conference, including the date, format, organization and scope, taking into account the elements contained in the resolution; requested the Financing for Development Office of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the Secretariat to provide secretariat support for the consultations; and requested the Secretary-General to submit an annual analytical assessment of the status of implementation of the Monterrey Consensus and the Doha Declaration, and of the resolution, to be prepared in full collaboration with the major institutional stakeholders (resolution 68/204).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on follow-up to and implementation of the Monterrey Consensus and Doha Declaration on Financing for Development (resolution 68/204);

(b) Summary by the President of the Economic and Social Council of the special high-level meeting of the Council with the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund, the World Trade Organization and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (New York, 14-15 April 2014) (resolution 68/204).

References for the sixty-eighth session (agenda item 18)

Report of the Secretary-General on the follow-up to and implementation of the Monterrey Consensus and the Doha Declaration on Financing for Development (A/68/357)

Summary by the President of the Economic and Social Council of the special high-level meeting of the Council with the Bretton Woods institutions, the World Trade Organization and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (New York, 22 April 2013) (A/68/78-E/2013/66)

Summary by the President of the General Assembly of the sixth High-level Dialogue on Financing for Development (New York, 7 and 8 October 2013) (A/68/627)

Summary records	A/C.2/68/SR.3-7, 10, 11, 32 and 41
Report of the Second Committee	A/68/437
Plenary meeting	A/68/PV.71
Resolution	68/204

19. Sustainable development

At its sixty-sixth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to report to it at its sixty-ninth session on progress made in the implementation of the resolution entitled "International cooperation and coordination for the human and ecological rehabilitation and economic development of the Semipalatinsk region of Kazakhstan" (resolution 66/193).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 66/193).

At its sixty-third session, the General Assembly discussed, for the first time, "Reliable and stable transit of energy and its role in ensuring sustainable development and international cooperation", in which it welcomed the initiative of Turkmenistan to convene in 2009 a high-level international conference to discuss the issue of ensuring the reliable and stable transportation of energy to international markets (resolution 63/210).

At its sixty-seventh session, the Assembly invited the Secretary-General to seek the views of Member States and relevant entities of the United Nations system, including regional commissions, on issues relating to the reliable and stable transit of energy, as well as on possible modalities for international cooperation, and to communicate such views in a summary report of the Secretariat to the General Assembly at its sixty-ninth session for further consideration (resolution 67/263).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 67/263).

At its sixty-seventh session, the General Assembly discussed, for the first time, "Entrepreneurship for development" and requested the Secretary-General to submit to it at its sixty-ninth session a report on the progress made in implementing the resolution, including highlighting best practices and identifying possible measures which could be taken at all levels in support of entrepreneurship (resolution 67/202).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 67/202).

At its sixty-first session, in 2006, the General Assembly adopted resolution 61/194, entitled "Oil slick on Lebanese shores". The Assembly also considered the question at its sixty-second to sixty-seventh sessions (resolutions 62/188, 63/211, 64/195, 65/147, 66/192 and 67/201).

At its sixty-eighth session, the General Assembly recognized the multidimensionality of the adverse impact of the oil slick, and requested the Secretary-General to submit to it at its sixty-ninth session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 68/206).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 68/206).

References for the sixty-sixth session (agenda item 19)

Summary records	A/C.2/66/SR.28-31, 33-37, 39 and 40
Report of the Second Committee	A/66/440
Plenary meeting	A/66/PV.91
Resolution	66/193

References for the sixty-seventh session (agenda item 20)

Summary records	A/C.2/67/SR.2-6, 23-26 and 28-35
Report of the Second Committee	A/67/437
Draft resolution	A/67/L.65 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/67/PV.61 and 82
Resolutions	67/202 and 67/263

References for the sixty-eighth session (agenda item 19)

Report of the Secretary-General on the oil slick on Lebanese shores (A/68/544)

Summary records	A/C.2/68/SR.2-7 and 39
Report of the Second Committee	A/68/438
Plenary meeting	A/68/PV.71
Resolution	68/206

(a) Implementation of Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the outcomes of the World Summit on Sustainable Development and of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development

At its forty-seventh session, in 1992, the General Assembly endorsed the recommendation of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, 3-14 June 1992) on the establishment of a high-level Commission on Sustainable Development as a functional commission of the Economic and Social Council (resolution 47/191).

At its nineteenth special session, in 1997, the General Assembly adopted the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 (resolution S-19/2, annex).

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly endorsed the Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development and the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation that had been adopted at the World Summit on Sustainable Development (Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August to 4 September 2002), and called for the implementation of the commitments, programmes and time-bound targets adopted at the Summit (resolution 57/253).

At its sixty-sixth session, the General Assembly endorsed the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, from 20 to 22 June 2012, entitled "The future we want" (resolution 66/288).

The General Assembly considered the question at its fifty-eighth to sixty-sixth sessions (resolutions 58/218, 59/227, 60/193, 61/192, 61/193, 61/195, 62/189, 63/212, 64/198, 64/236, 65/152, 65/154, 66/197 and 66/288).

At its sixty-fifth session, the General Assembly declared 2013 the International Year of Water Cooperation and invited the Secretary-General, in cooperation with UN-Water, and mindful of the provisions of the annex to Economic and Social Council resolution 1980/67, to take appropriate steps to organize the activities of the Year and to develop necessary proposals on activities at all levels to support Member States in the implementation of the Year and requested him to report to the Assembly at its sixty-ninth session (resolution 65/154).

At its sixty-seventh session, the General Assembly decided to hold a series of four one-day workshops on the development, transfer and dissemination of clean and environmentally sound technologies and the connection between clean and environmentally sound technologies and sustainable development, to establish a 10-member board consisting of 2 members from each United Nations regional group and to nominate the members of the board for an initial two-year term and requested the secretariat of the 10-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production patterns to elaborate a proposal on the duration of the subsequent terms, to be considered by the Assembly at its sixty-ninth session (resolution 67/203).

At the same session, the General Assembly invited the Secretary-General, in cooperation with UN-Water and other relevant organizations of the United Nations system, to take appropriate actions to support the implementation of the International Year of Water Cooperation and requested him to report to the Assembly at its sixty-ninth session on the implementation of the resolution and of resolution 65/154 on the International Year of Water Cooperation, 2013, including on the assessment of the Year according to the guidelines as contained in the annex to Economic and Social Council resolution 1980/67 (resolution 67/204).

Also at the same session, the General Assembly decided to consider at its sixty-ninth session the need to convene a meeting of the forum under the auspices of the General Assembly in 2015 in relation to the launch of the post-2015 development agenda (resolution 67/290).

At its sixty-eighth session, the General Assembly encouraged actions under follow-up processes to the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, including the Open Working Group on sustainable development goals and the Intergovernmental Committee of Experts on Sustainable Development Financing, and decided to hold four structured dialogues to consider possible arrangements for

a facilitation mechanism to promote the development, transfer and dissemination of clean and environmentally sound technologies. The Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to it a report at its sixty-ninth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 68/210).

Documents:

(a) Reports of the Secretary-General:

(i) Implementation of Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the outcomes of the World Summit on Sustainable Development and of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (resolution 68/210);

(ii) Mainstreaming the three dimensions of sustainable development throughout the United Nations system (resolution 68/210);

(iii) International Year of Water Cooperation, 2013 (resolutions 65/154 and 67/204);

(b) Summary by the President of the General Assembly of the discussions and recommendations emerging from structured dialogues, including on the possible modalities and organization of a technology facilitation mechanism (resolution 68/210);

(c) Report of the Intergovernmental Committee on sustainable development financing (resolution 66/288);

(d) Report of the Open Working Group on sustainable development goals (resolution 66/288).

References for the sixty-fifth session (agenda item 20 (a))

Report of the Secretary-General on the midterm comprehensive review of the implementation of the International Decade for Action, "Water for life", 2005-2015 (A/65/297)

Summary records	A/C.2/65/SR.27, 28 and 33
Report of the Second Committee	A/65/436/Add.1
Plenary meeting	A/65/PV.69
Resolution	65/154

References for the sixty-seventh session (agenda item 20 (a))

Reports of the Secretary-General:

Options for a facilitation mechanism that promotes the development, transfer and dissemination of clean and environmentally sound technologies (A/67/348)

Lessons learned from the Commission on Sustainable Development (A/67/757)

Summary records	A/C.2/67/SR.29-32
Draft resolution	A/67/L.72

Report of the Second Committee	A/67/437/Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/67/PV.61 and 91
Resolutions	67/203, 67/204 and 67/290

References for the sixty-eighth session (agenda item 19 (a))

Reports of the Secretary-General:

Implementation of Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the outcomes of the World Summit on Sustainable Development and of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (A/68/321)

Options for facilitating the development, transfer and dissemination of clean and environmentally sound technologies (A/68/310)

Summary records	A/C.2/68/SR.3-7 and 31-33
Report of the Second Committee	A/68/438/Add.1
Plenary meeting	A/67/PV.71
Resolution	68/210

(b) Follow-up to and implementation of the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States

At its forty-ninth session, in 1994, the General Assembly endorsed the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, as adopted on 6 May 1994 at the first Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, held in Barbados from 25 April to 6 May 1994 (resolution 49/122).

At its twenty-second special session, in 1999, the General Assembly adopted the "Declaration and state of progress and initiatives for the future implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States" (resolution S-22/2).

The General Assembly considered the question at its fiftieth to sixty-sixth sessions (resolutions 50/116, 51/183, 52/202, 53/189, 54/224, 55/202, 56/198, 57/261, 58/213 A and B, 59/229, 59/311, 60/194, 61/196, 61/197, 62/191, 63/213, 64/199, 65/156 and 66/198).

At its sixty-seventh session, the General Assembly reaffirmed the decision to convene in 2014 the third international conference on small island developing States, as called for in the outcome document entitled "The future we want", and welcomed the offer of Samoa to host the conference in 2014 (resolution 67/207).

At the same session, the General Assembly declared 2014 the International Year of Small Island Developing States (resolution 67/206).

At its sixty-eighth session, the General Assembly decided on the modalities of holding the third international conference on small island developing States and on the theme of the Conference as well as the preparatory process and the

establishment of the Bureau for the preparatory process. The Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 68/238).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 68/238).

Towards the sustainable development of the Caribbean Sea for present and future generations

At its sixty-seventh session, the General Assembly called upon the United Nations system and the international community to assist, as appropriate, Caribbean countries and their regional organizations in their efforts to ensure the protection of the Caribbean Sea; welcomed the plan of action adopted by the Caribbean Sea Commission, including its scientific and technical components and its governance and outreach components, and invited the international community and the United Nations system to enhance their support, including financial, technical and capacity-building assistance, as appropriate, to Caribbean countries and their regional organizations in their efforts to implement the plan of action as well as the resources provided by some donors to support the work of the Caribbean Sea Commission, and invited the international community to continue and to enhance its support. The Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit a report to it at its sixty-ninth session on the implementation of the resolution, including a section on the possible legal and financial implications of the concept of the Caribbean Sea as a special area in the context of sustainable development, including its designation as such without prejudice to relevant international law, taking into account the views expressed by Member States and relevant regional organizations (resolution 67/205).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 67/205).

References for the sixty-seventh session (agenda item 20 (b))

Report of the Secretary-General entitled "Towards the sustainable development of the Caribbean Sea for present and future generations" (A/67/313)

Summary records	A/C.2/SR.6-7, 29 and 31
Report of the Second Committee	A/67/437/Add.2
Plenary meeting	A/67/PV.61
Resolution	67/205

References for the sixty-eighth session (agenda item 19 (b))

Report of the Secretary-General on the follow-up to and implementation of the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States (A/68/316)

Summary records	A/C.2/68/SR.30 and 41
Report of the Second Committee	A/68/438/Add.2
Plenary meeting	A/68/PV.72
Resolution	68/238

(c) International Strategy for Disaster Reduction

At its fifty-fourth session, in 1999, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to report to it at its fifty-sixth session on the implementation of the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (resolution 54/219). The Assembly continued its consideration of the question at the fifty-sixth to sixty-sixth sessions (resolutions 56/195, 57/256, 58/214, 59/231, 59/232, 60/195, 61/199, 61/200, 62/192, 63/215, 63/216, 63/217, 64/200, 65/158 and 66/199).

At its sixtieth session, the General Assembly endorsed the Hyogo Declaration and the Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015: Building the Resilience of Nations and Communities to Disasters as adopted by the World Conference on Disaster Reduction, held at Kobe, Hyogo, Japan, from 18 to 22 January 2005 (resolution 60/195).

At its sixty-seventh session, the General Assembly recognized the continued efforts of the World Meteorological Organization and the inter-agency secretariat of the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction to support the International Research Centre on El Niño at Guayaquil, Ecuador, and encouraged them and other members of the international community to continue such contributions for the advancement of the Centre; called upon the Secretary-General, the relevant United Nations organs, funds and programmes, in particular those taking part in the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction, and the international community to adopt, as appropriate, the measures necessary to further strengthen the International Research Centre on El Niño; underlined the importance of maintaining the El Niño/Southern Oscillation observation system, continuing research into extreme weather events, improving forecasting skills and developing appropriate policies for reducing the impact of the El Niño phenomenon and other extreme weather events; emphasized the need to further develop and strengthen those institutional capacities in all countries, in particular developing countries; and requested the Secretary-General to include in his report to the Assembly at its sixty-ninth session on the implementation of the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction a section on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 67/208).

At its sixty-eighth session, the General Assembly recognized the importance of the development of strategies at the national, subregional, regional and international levels, including government-led strategies, in particular in developing countries, to achieve disaster risk reduction; reiterated the need to further develop regional initiatives and risk reduction capacities of regional mechanisms, where they exist, and to strengthen them within national disaster management planning; reiterated its deep appreciation for the offer of the Government of Japan to host the Third World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction; decided that the Conference would be held in Sendai, Japan, from 14 to 18 March 2015; and requested the Secretary-General to bring the outcome of the Third World Conference to the attention of relevant international organizations, processes and forums and to submit to the Assembly, at its sixty-ninth session, a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 68/211).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolutions 67/208 and 68/211).

References for the sixty-seventh session (agenda item 20 (c))

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (A/67/335)

Summary records	A/C.2/67/SR.29, 32 and 33
Report of the Second Committee	A/67/437/Add.3
Plenary meeting	A/67/PV.61
Resolution	67/208

References for the sixty-eighth session (agenda item 19 (c))

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (A/68/320)

Summary records	A/C.2/68/SR.35 and 41
Report of the Second Committee	A/68/438/Add.3
Plenary meeting	A/68/PV.71
Resolution	68/211

(d) Protection of global climate for present and future generations of humankind

At its thirty-ninth session, in 1984, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to report to it at its forty-first session and every three years thereafter, through the Economic and Social Council, on products harmful to health and the environment (resolution 39/229).

The item entitled "Conservation of climate as part of the common heritage of mankind" was included in the agenda of the forty-third session of the General Assembly, in 1988, at the request of Malta (A/43/241).

The General Assembly considered the question at its forty-third to forty-sixth sessions (resolutions 43/53, 44/207, 45/212 and 46/169).

At its forty-seventh session, the General Assembly welcomed the adoption, on 9 May 1992, of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (resolution 47/195).

At its forty-eighth to sixty-seventh sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the question (resolutions 48/189, 49/120, 50/115, 51/184, 52/199, 54/222, 56/199, 57/257, 58/243, 59/234, 60/197, 61/201, 62/86, 63/32, 64/73, 65/159, 66/200 and 67/210 and decisions 53/444 and 55/443).

At its sixty-eighth session, the General Assembly registered its encouragement to Member States to approach the United Nations Climate Change Conference in Warsaw with a view to achieving an ambitious, substantive and balanced outcome, building on the progress made through the Bali Action Plan and the decisions adopted at Cancun, Mexico, and Durban, South Africa, and to accelerating progress towards the full implementation of those decisions through the ongoing negotiations, including at the nineteenth session of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention and the ninth session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties

to the Kyoto Protocol. It also invited the secretariat of the Convention to report, through the Secretary-General, to the Assembly at its sixty-ninth session on the work of the Conference of the Parties (resolution 68/212).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the reports submitted by the secretariats of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa, and the Convention on Biological Diversity on the implementation of United Nations environmental conventions (resolution 68/212).

References for the sixty-eighth session (agenda item 19 (d))

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the reports submitted by the secretariats of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa, and the Convention on Biological Diversity on the implementation of United Nations environmental conventions (A/68/260)

Summary records	A/C.2/68/SR.32 and 36
Report of the Second Committee	A/68/438/Add.4
Plenary meeting	A/68/PV.71
Resolution	68/212

(e) Implementation of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa

The General Assembly first considered the sub-item at its forty-seventh session, in 1992, after the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, in June 1992 (resolution 47/188). The Convention was adopted on 17 June 1994 and entered into force on 26 December 1996.

At its fifty-first to sixty-seventh sessions, the General Assembly considered the question (resolutions 51/180, 52/198, 53/191, 54/223, 55/204, 56/196, 57/259, 58/211, 58/242, 59/235, 60/200, 60/201, 61/202, 62/193, 63/218, 64/201, 64/202, 65/160, 66/201 and 67/211).

At its sixty-fourth session, the General Assembly recalled its decision to declare the decade 2010-2020 as the United Nations Decade for Deserts and the Fight against Desertification and requested the Secretary-General to report on the decade at its sixty-ninth session (resolution 64/201).

At its sixty-fifth session, the General Assembly decided to convene a one-day high-level meeting on the theme "Addressing desertification, land degradation and drought in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication" prior to the general debate of its sixty-sixth session (resolution 65/160).

At its sixty-eighth session, the General Assembly reaffirmed its resolve, in accordance with the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification, to take coordinated action, nationally, regionally and internationally, to globally monitor land degradation and restore degraded lands in arid, semi-arid and dry subhumid

areas, and its resolve to support and strengthen the implementation of the Convention and the 10-year strategic plan and framework to enhance its implementation (2008-2018), including by mobilizing adequate, predictable and timely financial resources; noted the importance of mitigating the effects of desertification, land degradation and drought, including by preserving and developing oases, restoring degraded lands, improving soil quality and improving water management in order to contribute to sustainable development and poverty eradication; encouraged and recognized in this regard the importance of partnerships and initiatives for the safeguarding of land resources, and also encouraged capacity-building, extension training programmes and scientific studies and initiatives aimed at deepening understanding and raising awareness of the economic, social and environmental benefits of sustainable land management policies and practices. It also encouraged giving appropriate consideration to the issues of desertification, land degradation and drought in the elaboration of the post-2015 development agenda and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its sixty-ninth session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 68/213).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Decade for Deserts and the Fight against Desertification (2010-2020) (resolution 64/201);

(b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the reports submitted by the secretariats of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa, and the Convention on Biological Diversity on the implementation of United Nations environmental conventions (resolution 68/213).

References for the sixty-fourth session (agenda item 53 (e))

Summary records	A/C.2/64/SR.34, 35, 41 and 42
Report of the Second Committee	A/64/420/Add.5
Plenary meeting	A/64/PV.66
Resolution	64/201

References for the sixty-eighth session (agenda item 19 (e))

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the reports submitted by the secretariats of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa, and the Convention on Biological Diversity (A/68/260), sect. II

Summary records	A/C.2/68/SR.32 and 40
Report of the Second Committee	A/68/438/Add.5
Plenary meeting	A/68/PV.71
Resolution	68/213

(f) Convention on Biological Diversity

At its sixty-eighth session, the General Assembly invited the secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity to report, through the Secretary-General, to the Assembly at its sixty-ninth session on the advancement of the implementation of the Convention and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, including on difficulties encountered in the process of their implementation (resolution 68/214).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the reports submitted by the secretariats of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa, and the Convention on Biological Diversity on the implementation of United Nations environmental conventions (resolution 68/214).

References for the sixty-eighth session (agenda item 19 (f))

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the reports submitted by the secretariats of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa, and the Convention on Biological Diversity (A/68/260, sect. III)

Summary records	A/C.2/68/35 and 41
Report of the Second Committee	A/68/438/Add.6
Plenary meeting	A/68/PV.71
Resolution	68/214

(g) Report of the United Nations Environment Assembly of the United Nations Environment Programme

At its twenty-seventh session, in 1972, the General Assembly adopted a number of provisions setting up the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) (resolution 2997 (XXVII)), including the establishment of the Governing Council of UNEP.

At its sixty-sixth session, the General Assembly endorsed the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, which invited the Assembly to adopt, at its sixty-seventh session, a resolution strengthening and upgrading the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) (resolution 66/288).

At its sixty-seventh session, the General Assembly decided to strengthen and upgrade UNEP and to establish universal membership in the Governing Council of UNEP and mandated it, as from the first universal session in February 2013, to expeditiously initiate the implementation of the provisions contained in paragraph 88 of the outcome document in its entirety, make a recommendation on the designation of the Governing Council to reflect its universal character and decide on future arrangements for the Global Ministerial Environment Forum (resolution 67/213).

At the same session, the General Assembly changed the designation of the Governing Council to the United Nations Environment Assembly of the United Nations Environment Programme (resolution 67/251).

At its sixty-eighth session, the General Assembly welcomed the convening of the first universal session of the UNEP Governing Council/Global Ministerial Environment Forum in February 2013, and took note of its report, including Governing Council decisions 27/2, on the implementation of paragraph 88 of the outcome document and discontinuance of the Global Ministerial Environment Forum, and 27/13, on the proposed medium-term strategy for the period 2014-2017 and biennial programme of work and budget for 2014-2015. The Assembly also took note of decision 27/11 on the state of the environment and UNEP contributions to meeting environmental challenges and welcomed: (a) the request to the UNEP Executive Director to strengthen the policy relevance of the Global Environment Outlook; (b) UNEP inputs on the environmental dimension of sustainable development, including in the elaboration of the post-2015 development agenda, as well as in discussions on the scope and modalities of a global sustainable development report; and (c) the proposal for a gender and environment outlook. The Assembly also reiterated the importance of capacity-building and technology support as important components of the work of UNEP and called for the continued and focused implementation of the Bali Strategic Plan on Technology Support and Capacity-building (resolution 68/215).

At the same session, the General Assembly recalled the decision contained in paragraph 88 (b) of the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, and endorsed in Assembly resolution 66/288, that UNEP have secure, stable, adequate and increased financial resources from the regular budget of the United Nations and voluntary contributions to fulfil its mandate; and took note of the inclusion by the Secretary-General in the proposed budget for 2014-2015 of regular budget resources for the revised programme of work of UNEP and urged donors and other stakeholders to increase voluntary funding to UNEP, including to the Environment Fund (resolution 68/215).

Document: Report of the United Nations Environment Assembly of the United Nations Environment Programme (23-27 June 2014): Supplement No. 25 (A/69/25).

References for the sixty-eighth session (agenda item 19 (g))

Report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme on its first universal session (18-22 February 2013): Supplement No. 25 (A/68/25)

Summary records	A/C.2/68/SR.35 and 40
Report of the Second Committee	A/68/438/Add.7
Plenary meeting	A/68/PV.71
Resolution	68/215

(h) Harmony with Nature

At its sixty-fourth session, the General Assembly considered this question for the first time, under the item entitled "Sustainable development". The Assembly invited Member States, the relevant organizations of the United Nations system and

international, regional and subregional organizations to consider the issue of promoting life in harmony with nature and to transmit to the Secretary-General their views, experiences and proposals on that issue (resolution 64/196). The Assembly also considered this question at its sixty-fifth to sixty-seventh sessions (resolutions 65/164, 66/204 and 67/214).

At its sixty-eighth session, the General Assembly requested the President of the Assembly to convene, at the sixty-eighth session of the Assembly, an interactive dialogue to be held at the plenary meetings to be convened during the commemoration of International Mother Earth Day on 22 April 2014, recalled its resolutions requesting the Secretary-General to establish a trust fund for the participation of independent experts in the interactive dialogue, and invited Member States and other relevant stakeholders to consider contributing to the fund. The Assembly recalled the launching of the Harmony with Nature website on the occasion of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development by the secretariat of the Conference and the Division for Sustainable Development of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, and requested the Secretary-General to continue to make use of the website maintained by the Division. The Assembly also requested the Secretary-General to submit a report to it at its sixty-ninth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 68/216).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 68/216).

References for the sixty-eighth session (agenda item 19 (h))

Report of the Secretary-General	A/68/325 and Corr.1
Summary records	A/C.2/68/SR.35 and 40
Report of the Second Committee	A/68/438/Add.8
Plenary meeting	A/68/PV.71
Resolution	68/216

(i) Promotion of new and renewable sources of energy

At its fifty-third session, in 1998, the General Assembly endorsed the World Solar Programme 1996-2005, adopted by the World Solar Summit, held in Harare in September 1996 (A/53/395, annex) (resolution 53/7). The Assembly considered the question at its fifty-fourth to fifty-sixth sessions and biennially at its fifty-eighth to sixty-sixth sessions (resolutions 54/215, 55/205, 56/200, 58/210, 60/199, 62/197, 64/206 and 66/206).

At its sixty-seventh session, the General Assembly decided to declare 2014-2024 the United Nations Decade of Sustainable Energy for All, to be promoted through all sources of energy, and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its sixty-ninth session a report on the implementation of the resolution, taking into account, inter alia, the initiatives taken by Member States and international organizations to create an enabling environment at all levels for the promotion and use of new and renewable energy, including measures to improve access to such technologies (resolution 67/215).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 67/215).

References for the sixty-seventh session (agenda item 20 (i))

Reports of the Secretary-General:

International Year of Sustainable Energy for All, 2012 (A/67/314)

Promotion of new and renewable sources of energy (A/67/318)

Summary records	A/C.2/67/SR.29 and 33
Report of the Second Committee	A/67/437/Add.9
Plenary meeting	A/67/PV.61
Resolution	67/215

20. Implementation of the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II) and strengthening of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat)

At its thirty-second session, in 1977, the General Assembly established the Commission on Human Settlements and decided that the report of the work of the Commission should be submitted to the Assembly through the Economic and Social Council (resolution 32/162).

Pursuant to General Assembly resolution 47/180, the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II) was held in Istanbul, Turkey, from 3 to 14 June 1996. Subsequently, in its resolution 51/177, the Assembly endorsed the decision of the Conference, including the Istanbul Declaration on Human Settlements and the Habitat Agenda.

The question was considered at the forty-ninth, fiftieth and fifty-second to sixty-sixth sessions of the General Assembly (resolutions 49/109, 50/100, 52/190, 53/180, 54/207 to 54/209, 55/194, 55/195, 56/205, 56/206, 57/275, 58/226, 59/239, 60/203, 61/206, 62/198, 63/221, 64/207, 65/165 and 66/207).

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly decided that the special session of the Assembly to review and appraise the implementation of the Habitat Agenda would be held from 6 to 8 June 2001 in New York (resolution 55/195). At its twenty-fifth special session, the Assembly adopted the Declaration on Cities and other Human Settlements in the New Millennium (resolution S-25/2).

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly decided to transform, with effect from 1 January 2002, the Commission on Human Settlements and its secretariat, the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat), into the United Nations Human Settlements Programme, to be known as UN-Habitat; and also decided to transform, as of the same date, the Commission on Human Settlements into the Governing Council (resolution 56/206).

At its sixty-seventh session, the General Assembly reaffirmed its decision to convene, in 2016, a third United Nations conference on housing and sustainable urban development (Habitat III) (resolution 67/216).

At its sixty-eighth session, the General Assembly affirmed Governing Council of UN-Habitat resolution 24/14 on the inputs and support required for the preparatory

process of the United Nations conference on housing and sustainable urban development (Habitat III). The Assembly welcomed the strategic plan of UN-Habitat for the period 2014-2019 and its focus areas, as approved by the Governing Council of UN-Habitat at its twenty-fourth session. The Assembly also decided to designate 31 October, beginning in 2014, as World Cities Day. The Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to it at its sixty-ninth session a report on the implementation of the resolution, including an update on progress made in the preparations for the United Nations conference on housing and sustainable urban development (Habitat III) (resolution 68/239).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 68/239);

(b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report on the coordinated implementation of the Habitat Agenda.

References for the sixty-eighth session (agenda item 20)

Report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme on its twenty-fourth session (15-19 April 2013): Supplement No. 8 (A/68/8)

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II) and strengthening of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat) (A/68/332)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting his report on the coordinated implementation of the Habitat Agenda (A/68/328)

Summary records	A/C.2/68/SR.3-7, 22, 32 and 40
Report of the Second Committee	A/68/439
Plenary meeting	A/68/PV.72
Resolution	68/239

21. Globalization and interdependence

At its sixty-seventh session, the General Assembly reaffirmed the need to continue working towards a new international economic order based on the principles of equity, sovereign equality, interdependence, common interest, cooperation and solidarity among all States and to enhance the voice and participation of developing countries in international economic decision-making and norm-setting; also reaffirmed that international trade is an engine for development and sustained economic growth; further reaffirmed the critical role that a universal, rules-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system can play in stimulating economic growth and development worldwide, thereby benefiting all countries at all stages of development; decided to continue considering the international economic situation and its impact on development at its sixty-ninth session, and in that regard, requested the Secretary-General to include in his report to the Assembly an updated overview of the major international economic and policy challenges for equitable and inclusive sustained economic growth and sustainable development and of the role of

the United Nations in addressing these issues, as well as possible ways and means to overcome those challenges, bearing in mind the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic, social and related fields and the principles contained therein, and the preparations for the post-2015 development agenda, in the light of the relevant principles contained in the Declaration on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order (resolution 67/217).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 67/217).

References for the sixty-seventh session (agenda item 22 (a))

Report of the Secretary-General on international challenges for sustainable development: global policy coherence and the role of the United Nations (A/67/274)

Summary records	A/C.2/67/SR.29, 30, 33 and 34
Report of the Second Committee	A/67/439/Add.1
Plenary meeting	A/67/PV.61
Resolution	67/217

(a) International migration and development

The General Assembly considered the question of international migration and development at its forty-eighth to fiftieth, fifty-second, fifty-fourth, fifty-sixth, fifty-eighth to sixty-first, sixty-third and sixty-fifth sessions (resolutions 48/113, 49/127, 50/123, 52/189, 54/212, 56/203, 58/208, 59/241, 60/227, 61/208, 63/225 and 65/170). The Assembly considered the Global Forum on Migration and Development at its sixty-second session (resolution 62/270).

At its sixty-seventh session, the General Assembly decided to hold a high-level dialogue on international migration and development on 3 and 4 October 2013, following the general debate of the sixty-eighth session of the Assembly. As part of the preparations for the high-level dialogue, the Assembly decided to hold one-day informal interactive hearings with representatives of non-governmental organizations, civil society organizations and the private sector, and invited the President of the Assembly to organize, prior to the high-level dialogue, a panel discussion. The Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit, at its sixty-ninth session, a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 67/219).

At its sixty-eighth session, the General Assembly held a high-level dialogue on international migration and development on 3 and 4 October 2013 at which it adopted the Declaration of the High-level Dialogue on International Migration and Development, which recognized that international migration was a cross-cutting phenomenon that should be addressed in a coherent, comprehensive and balanced manner, integrating development with due regard for social, economic and environmental dimensions and respecting human rights. It requested the Secretary-General to give due consideration to the results and deliberations of the High-level Dialogue in the elaboration of his report on international migration and development to be submitted at the sixty-ninth session (resolution 68/4).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolutions 67/219 and 68/4).

References for the sixty-seventh session (agenda item 22 (b))

Report of the Secretary-General	A/67/254
Summary records	A/C.2/67/SR.29 and 38
Report of the Second Committee	A/67/439/Add.2
Plenary meeting	A/67/PV.61
Resolution	67/219

References for the sixty-eighth session (agenda item 21 (e))

Report of the Secretary-General on international migration and development (A/68/190)

Note by the Secretary-General on the organization of the High-level Dialogue on International Migration and Development (A/68/162)

Note by the President of the General Assembly containing a summary of the informal interactive hearings of the General Assembly with representatives of non-governmental organizations, civil society organizations and the private sector held pursuant to resolution 67/219 (A/68/370)

Draft resolution	A/68/L.5
Plenary meeting	A/68/PV.25-28
Resolution	68/4

(b) Culture and sustainable development

At its sixty-fifth session, the General Assembly emphasized the important contribution of culture for sustainable development and the achievement of development objectives. It requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Director General of UNESCO and other United Nations institutions, to prepare an assessment of the value and desirability of organizing a United Nations conference on culture and development (resolution 65/166).

At its sixty-sixth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to assess the feasibility of various measures, including a possible United Nations conference, to take stock of the contribution of culture to development and to formulate a consolidated approach in this regard (resolution 66/208).

At its sixty-eighth session, the General Assembly recognized the role of culture as an enabler of sustainable development that provides peoples and communities with a strong sense of identity and social cohesion and contributes to more effective and sustainable development policies. The Assembly also recognized the potential of culture as a driver of sustainable development, including its contribution to a strong and viable economic sector. The Assembly also encouraged all Member States, the United Nations system and other relevant international stakeholders to give due consideration to culture and sustainable development in the elaboration of the post-2015 development agenda. It further requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its sixty-ninth session, in lieu of a report to its seventieth session, a progress report, in the most efficient and cost-effective manner, on the

implementation of the resolution and in consultation with Member States, relevant United Nations funds and programmes and the specialized agencies of the United Nations, in particular UNESCO, to present options for a United Nations consolidated approach on culture and sustainable development. It also requested the President of the Assembly to hold a one-day special thematic debate at the highest political level possible, within existing resources, by the end of 2014, to give due consideration to the role of culture and sustainable development in the elaboration of the post-2015 development agenda, and to present a chair's summary of the debate. The Assembly decided to include the sub-item in the provisional agenda of its sixty-ninth session on an exceptional basis (resolution 68/223).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 68/223).

References for the sixty-eighth session (agenda item 21 (d))

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report submitted by the Director General of UNESCO on culture and development (A/68/266)

Summary records	A/C.2/68/SR.35 and 41
Report of the Second Committee	A/68/440/Add.4
Plenary meeting	A/68/PV.71
Resolution	68/223

22. Groups of countries in special situations

(a) Follow-up to the Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries

At its fifty-second session, in 1997, the General Assembly decided to convene the Third United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries in 2001 (resolution 52/187).

At its resumed fifty-fifth session, in July 2001, the General Assembly endorsed the Brussels Declaration and the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001-2010, adopted by the Third United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, held in Brussels from 14 to 20 May 2001 (resolution 55/279).

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly decided to establish the Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States (resolution 56/227).

The General Assembly considered the question at its fifty-seventh to sixty-sixth sessions (resolutions 57/276, 58/228, 59/244, 60/228, 61/211, 62/203, 63/227, 64/213, 65/171 and 66/213).

At its sixty-first session, the General Assembly adopted the Declaration of the high-level meeting on the midterm comprehensive global review of the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001-2010 (resolution 61/1).

At its sixty-fifth session, the General Assembly endorsed the Istanbul Declaration and the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011-2020 adopted by the Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, held in Istanbul, Turkey, from 9 to 13 May 2011 (resolution 65/280).

At its sixty-seventh session, the General Assembly recalled the decision, contained in the Istanbul Programme of Action, to adopt, expand and implement investment promotion regimes, as appropriate, for least developed countries, and in that regard requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly, for its consideration at its sixty-ninth session, a report focusing on national policies and regulatory frameworks for stimulating foreign direct investment in least developed countries and outlining the options and modalities of investment promotion regimes for least developed countries (resolution 67/220).

At its sixty-eighth session, the General Assembly invited all organizations of the United Nations system and other multilateral organizations, including the Bretton Woods institutions and international and regional financial institutions, to provide, in accordance with their respective mandates, enhanced, predictable and targeted substantive and technical support to the least developed countries, requested the Secretary-General to transmit the report and the recommendations of the high-level panel of experts to the General Assembly at its sixty-ninth session for its consideration, with a view to operationalizing a technology bank during its seventieth session, if so recommended by the panel, and also requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its sixty-ninth session a progress report on the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011-2020 (resolution 68/224).

Document: Reports of the Secretary-General (resolutions 67/220 and 68/224).

References for the sixty-seventh session (agenda item 23 (a))

Report of the Secretary-General on ensuring the effective implementation of the functions of the Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States and strengthening its capabilities and its effectiveness, as well as the effectiveness of the United Nations system support provided to least developed countries (A/67/262)

Summary records	A/C.2/67/SR.29 and 34
Report of the Second Committee	A/67/440/Add.1
Plenary meeting	A/67/PV.61
Resolution	67/220

References for the sixty-eighth session (agenda item 22 (a))

Reports of the Secretary-General:

Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011-2020 (A/68/88-E/2013/81 and Corr.1)

Technology bank and science, technology and innovation supporting mechanism dedicated to the least developed countries (A/68/217)

Summary records	A/C.2/68/SR.32 and 40
Report of the Second Committee	A/68/441/Add.1
Plenary meeting	A/68/PV.71
Resolution	68/224

(b) Follow-up to the second United Nations Conference on landlocked developing countries

At its fifty-seventh session, in 2002, the General Assembly decided that the International Ministerial Conference of Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries and Donor Countries and International Financial and Development Institutions on Transit Transport Cooperation should be convened in Almaty, Kazakhstan, on 28 and 29 August 2003 (resolution 57/242). The Conference adopted the Almaty Declaration and the Almaty Programme of Action: Addressing the Special Needs of Landlocked Developing Countries within a New Global Framework for Transit Transport Cooperation for Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries. At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly endorsed the Almaty Declaration and the Almaty Programme of Action (resolution 58/201).

The General Assembly considered the question at its fifty-eighth to sixty-seventh sessions (resolutions 58/201, 59/245, 60/208, 61/212, 62/204, 63/228, 64/214, 65/172, 66/214 and 67/222).

At its sixty-seventh session, the General Assembly decided to convene, as called for in resolution 66/214, the comprehensive 10-year Review Conference on the Implementation of the Almaty Programme of Action, in 2014, at the highest possible level, for a duration of three days, in the most cost-effective manner, at a venue and time to be determined in consultation with the host Government, and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-eighth session, under the item entitled "Groups of countries in special situations", a sub-item entitled "Comprehensive 10-year Review Conference on the Implementation of the Almaty Programme of Action" (resolution 67/222).

At its sixty-eighth session, the General Assembly noted with appreciation the progress being made in the preparatory process for the 10-year Review Conference on the Implementation of the Almaty Programme of Action in its intergovernmental, inter-agency and private sector tracks and invited other international organizations, including the World Bank, the regional development banks, the World Customs Organization, the World Trade Organization, the International Road Transport Union, regional economic integration organizations and other relevant regional and subregional organizations, within their respective mandates, to provide necessary support and actively contribute to the preparatory process and to the 10-year Review

Conference itself. The Assembly decided to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-ninth session, under the item entitled "Groups of countries in special situations", a sub-item entitled "Follow-up to the second United Nations conference on landlocked developing countries", and requested the Secretary-General to submit to it at that session a report on the outcome of the 10-year Review Conference (resolution 68/225).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 68/225).

References for the sixty-eighth session (agenda item 22 (b))

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Almaty Programme of Action: Addressing the Special Needs of Landlocked Developing Countries within a New Global Framework for Transit Transport Cooperation for Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries (A/68/157)

Summary records	A/C.2/68/SR.32 and 40
Report of the Second Committee	A/68/441/Add.2
Plenary meeting	A/68/PV.71
Resolution	68/225

23. Eradication of poverty and other development issues

At its sixty-seventh session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to it at its sixty-ninth session, in collaboration with the World Tourism Organization and other relevant United Nations agencies and programmes, a report on the implementation of the resolution, including recommendations on ways and means to promote ecotourism as a tool for fighting poverty and promoting sustainable development, taking into account relevant reports prepared by the World Tourism Organization in this field (resolution 67/223).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 67/223).

References for the sixty-seventh session (agenda item 24)

Report of the Secretary-General on the promotion of ecotourism for poverty eradication and environment protection (A/67/228)

Summary records	A/C.2/67/SR.2-6, 20, 21, 27, 29 and 32
Report of the Second Committee	A/67/441
Plenary meeting	A/67/PV.61
Resolution	67/223

(a) Implementation of the Second United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (2008-2017)

At its fiftieth session, in 1995, the General Assembly proclaimed the first United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (1997-2006) (resolution 50/107). The General Assembly continued its consideration of the question at its fifty-first to

sixty-seventh sessions (resolutions 51/178, 52/193, 53/198, 54/232, 55/210, 56/207, 57/266, 58/222, 59/247, 60/209, 61/213, 62/205, 63/230, 64/216, 65/174, 66/215 and 67/224).

At its sixty-second session, the General Assembly proclaimed the Second United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (2008-2017) (resolution 62/205).

At its sixty-third session, the Assembly considered that a theme of the Second Decade would be "Full employment and decent work for all" (resolution 63/230).

At its sixty-eighth session, the Assembly reaffirmed that, as the greatest global challenge and an indispensable requirement for sustainable development, poverty eradication would be central to the post-2015 development agenda; called upon the United Nations system to assign the highest priority to poverty eradication; encouraged greater inter-agency convergence and collaboration within the United Nations system in sharing knowledge, promoting policy dialogue, facilitating synergies, mobilizing funds, providing technical assistance in the key policy areas underlying the decent work agenda and strengthening system-wide policy coherence on employment issues; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Assembly at its sixty-ninth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 68/226).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 68/226).

References for the sixty-eighth session (agenda item 23 (a))

Report of the Secretary-General	A/68/183
Summary records	A/C.2/68/SR.32 and 40
Report of the Second Committee	A/68/442/Add.1
Plenary meeting	A/68/PV.71
Resolution	68/226

(b) Industrial development cooperation

The General Assembly considered the question at its forty-sixth, forty-ninth, and fifty-first to fifty-third sessions and biennially thereafter (resolutions 46/151, 49/108, 51/170, 52/208, 53/177, 55/187, 57/243, 59/249, 61/215, 63/231 and 65/175).

At its sixty-seventh session, the General Assembly reaffirmed the importance of industrial development cooperation for, inter alia, the strengthening of productive capacities and the creation of decent jobs in developing countries, in particular in favour of women, youth and vulnerable communities; the development of the private sector and entrepreneurship; the fostering of technological change and innovation; trade capacity-building; the promotion of agro-industry, training, education, resource-efficient and cleaner production; an enabling environment for the transfer of technology on mutually agreed terms; and knowledge transfer and networking. The Assembly encouraged the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) to support developing countries, upon request, in achieving sustainable development and to promote environmentally sound and sustainable production. It also encouraged UNIDO to continue to develop its effectiveness in

each of its four capacities of technical cooperation, research and analysis, normative assistance and global forum activities, with the aim of enhancing the quality of the services it provides to developing countries and countries with economies in transition (resolution 67/225).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Director General of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization on industrial development cooperation (resolution 67/225).

References for the sixty-seventh session (agenda item 24 (b))

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Director General of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization on industrial development cooperation (A/67/223)

Summary records	A/C.2/67/SR.20, 21, 27, 29 and 33
Report of the Second Committee	A/67/441/Add.2
Plenary meeting	A/67/PV.61
Resolution	67/225

(c) Women in development

The General Assembly considered the question from its fortieth to its sixty-eighth sessions (resolutions 40/204, 42/178, 44/171, 46/167, 48/108, 49/161, 50/104, 52/195, 54/210, 56/188, 58/206, 59/248, 60/210, 62/206, 64/217, 66/216 and 68/227).

At its sixty-fourth session, in 2009, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to update the *World Survey on the Role of Women in Development* for consideration by the Assembly at its sixty-ninth session, noting that the survey should continue to focus on selective emerging development themes that had an impact on the role of women in the economy at the national, regional and international levels (resolution 64/217).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General on the World Survey on the Role of Women in Development (resolution 64/217).

References for the sixty-fourth session (agenda item 57 (b))

Report of the Secretary-General on the World Survey on the Role of Women in Development (A/64/93)

Summary records	A/C.2/64/SR.2-7, 18-20, 37 and 41
Report of the Second Committee	A/64/424/Add.2
Plenary meeting	A/64/PV.66
Resolution	64/217

24. Operational activities for development

(a) Operational activities for development of the United Nations system

At its thirty-fifth session, in 1980, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit an annual report on operational activities for development, containing comprehensive statistical information concerning all operational activities for development of the United Nations system (resolution 35/81).

At its sixty-seventh session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to continue to strengthen the analytical quality of system-wide reporting on funding and performance and programme results for United Nations operational activities for development, including the coverage, timeliness, reliability, quality and comparability of system-wide data, definitions and classifications. The Assembly also requested the Secretary-General to report on the progress made in the context of his annual report on the funding of operational activities for development, including options for incentive mechanisms for increasing core resources, to be applied at a system-wide level (resolution 67/226).

At its sixty-eighth session, the General Assembly reaffirmed the importance of the contribution of operational activities for development to national capacity development and development effectiveness of the United Nations development system in addressing the key areas identified in the quadrennial comprehensive policy review (resolution 68/229).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 67/226 on the quadrennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system (A/69/63-E/2014/10).

References for the sixty-eighth session (agenda item 24 (a))

Report of the Secretary-General on the analysis of the funding of operational activities for development of the United Nations system for 2011 (A/68/97-E/2013/87)

Note by the Secretary-General on the policy for independent system-wide evaluation of operational activities for development of the United Nations system (A/68/658-E/2014/7)

Summary records	A/C.2/68/SR.32 and 37
Report of the Second Committee	A/68/443
Plenary meeting	A/68/PV.71
Resolution	68/229

(b) South-South cooperation for development

At its thirty-third session, in 1978, the General Assembly entrusted the overall intergovernmental review of technical cooperation among developing countries within the United Nations system to a high-level meeting of representatives of all States participating in the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), to be convened by the Administrator of UNDP in accordance with the provisions of the

Buenos Aires Plan of Action for Promoting and Implementing Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries (resolution 33/134).

The General Assembly considered the question at its fiftieth, fifty-second, fifty-fourth, fifty-sixth to fifty-eighth, sixty-second, sixty-fourth and sixty-sixth sessions (resolutions 50/119, 52/205, 54/226, 56/202, 57/263, 58/220, 62/209, 64/221 and 66/219).

At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly decided to declare 19 December as the United Nations Day for South-South Cooperation (resolution 58/220).

At its sixty-eighth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to it at its sixty-ninth session a comprehensive report on the state of South-South cooperation (resolution 68/230).

Documents:

(a) Report of the High-level Committee on South-South Cooperation: Supplement No. 39 (A/69/39);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 68/230).

References for the sixty-eighth session (agenda item 24 (b))

Report of the Secretary-General on the state of South-South cooperation (A/68/212)

Summary records	A/C.2/68/SR.8, 9, 32 and 41
Report of the Second Committee	A/68/443/Add.2
Plenary meeting	A/68/PV.71
Resolution	68/230

25. Agriculture development, food security and nutrition

At its sixty-third session, in 2008, the General Assembly considered this question for the first time under agenda item 107 (Follow-up to the outcome of the Millennium Summit).

The General Assembly also considered the question at its sixty-fourth to sixty-seventh sessions (resolution 64/224, 65/178, 66/220 and 67/228).

At its sixty-eighth session, the General Assembly reiterated the need to adequately and urgently address agriculture development, food security and nutrition in the context of national, regional and international development policies, taking into account the importance of enhancing synergies between sustainable agriculture practices, biodiversity, food security, nutrition and development policies. The Assembly also welcomed the Secretary-General's Zero Hunger Challenge, and the aim of a world free from hunger, and took note of the progress made in improving cooperation, coordination and coherence by all stakeholders to overcome the challenges of hunger and malnutrition. It also encouraged Member States and all stakeholders to give appropriate consideration to the issue of agriculture development, food security and nutrition in the elaboration of the post-2015 development agenda and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly

at its sixty-ninth session on developments related to issues highlighted in the resolution (resolution 68/233).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 68/233).

References for the sixty-eighth session (agenda item 25)

Report of the Secretary-General	A/68/311
Summary records	A/C.2/68/SR.20, 23 and 30
Report of the Second Committee	A/68/444
Plenary meeting	A/68/PV.71
Resolution	68/233

26. Social development

(a) Implementation of the outcome of the World Summit for Social Development and of the twenty-fourth special session of the General Assembly

At its forty-seventh session, in 1992, the General Assembly decided to convene a World Summit for Social Development at the level of Heads of State or Government (resolution 47/92). The Summit was held in Copenhagen from 6 to 12 March 1995. The item entitled "Implementation of the outcome of the World Summit for Social Development" was included in the agenda of the fiftieth session of the Assembly at the request of Denmark (A/50/192). At the same session, the Assembly decided to hold a special session of the Assembly in 2000 for an overall review and appraisal of the implementation of the outcome of the Summit and to consider further actions and initiatives (resolution 50/161). The twenty-fourth special session of the Assembly, entitled "World Summit for Social Development and beyond: achieving social development for all in a globalizing world", was held in Geneva from 26 June to 1 July 2000.

The General Assembly considered the item at its fifty-first to sixty-seventh sessions (resolutions 51/202, 52/25, 53/28, 54/23, 55/46, 56/177, 57/163, 58/130, 59/146, 60/130, 61/141, 62/131, 63/152, 64/135, 65/185, 66/125 and 67/141).

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit future *Reports on the World Social Situation* on a biennial basis (resolution 56/177).

At its sixty-eighth session, the General Assembly encouraged Member States to give appropriate consideration to poverty eradication, social integration, full employment and decent work for all in the elaboration of the post-2015 development agenda, and invited the Commission for Social Development to engage actively in the discussions on the post-2015 development agenda. Underlining the importance of the World Summit for Social Development, held in Copenhagen from 6 to 12 March 1995, the Assembly decided to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-ninth session the consideration of an appropriate celebration of the twentieth anniversary of the World Summit, in 2015, in the context of coordinated and integrated follow-up to the major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic, social and

related fields. The Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit a report on the question to it at its sixty-ninth session (resolution 68/135).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 68/135).

References for the sixty-eighth session (agenda item 27 (a))

Report of the Secretary-General	A/68/174
Summary records	A/C.3/68/SR.2-5, 16 and 51
Report of the Third Committee	A/68/448
Plenary meeting	A/68/PV.70
Resolution	68/135

(b) Social development, including questions relating to the world social situation and to youth, ageing, disabled persons and the family

Persons with disabilities

At its thirty-seventh session, in 1982, the General Assembly adopted the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons (resolution 37/52). Periodic reviews of progress in its implementation were conducted in 1987, 1992, 1997, 2002, 2005, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011 and 2013.

The General Assembly considered the question annually at its thirty-eighth to forty-ninth sessions, biennially at its fiftieth to sixtieth sessions and annually as of the sixty-second session (resolutions 38/28, 39/26, 40/31, 41/106, 42/58, 43/98, 44/70, 45/91, 46/96, 47/88, 48/99, 49/153, 50/144, 52/82, 54/121, 56/115, 58/132, 60/131, 62/127, 63/150, 64/131, 65/186 and 66/124 and decision 50/442).

At its sixty-seventh session, the General Assembly welcomed the high-level meeting of the Assembly scheduled for 23 September 2013 and urged Member States and other stakeholders to make a concerted effort to include disability and persons with disabilities in the monitoring and evaluation of development goals. The Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit the information on the implementation of the resolution at its sixty-ninth session (resolution 67/140).

At the high-level meeting of the General Assembly on the realization of the Millennium Development Goals and other internationally agreed development goals for persons with disabilities, held on 23 September 2013, Member States unanimously adopted the outcome document of the high-level meeting of the Assembly on the realization of the Millennium Development Goals and other internationally agreed development goals for persons with disabilities: the way forward, a disability-inclusive development agenda towards 2015 and beyond. The Assembly underscored that disability is a cross-cutting development issue and that urgent action should be taken by all relevant stakeholders towards the adoption and implementation of more ambitious disability-inclusive national development strategies and efforts with disability-targeted actions, and set out a series of commitments relating to, inter alia, development policies, education, health, social protection, employment and others, leading to 2015 and beyond. The Assembly requested the Secretary-General to include information on progress made in the implementation of the outcome document in his mandated periodic reports on issues concerning disability and

development, and to make recommendations, as appropriate, for further concrete steps to implement the recommendations of the document within the context of the development agenda beyond 2015 (resolution 68/3).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 68/3).

Preparations for and observance of the twentieth anniversary of the International Year of the Family

At its forty-fourth session, in 1989, the General Assembly proclaimed 1994 as the International Year of the Family (resolution 44/82). It considered the question at its fifty-second, fifty-fourth, fifty-sixth, fifty-seventh to sixtieth, sixty-second, sixty-fourth, sixty-sixth and sixty-seventh sessions (resolutions 52/81, 54/124, 56/113, 57/164, 58/15, 59/111, 59/147, 60/133, 62/129, 64/133, 66/126 and 67/142).

At its fifty-ninth session, the General Assembly decided to celebrate the anniversary of the International Year of the Family on a 10-year basis (resolution 59/111).

At its sixty-seventh session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit a report to it at its sixty-ninth session, through the Commission for Social Development and the Economic and Social Council, on the preparations for the observance of the twentieth anniversary of the International Year of the Family at all levels in 2014 (resolution 67/142).

At its sixty-eighth session, the General Assembly decided to devote one plenary meeting during its sixty-ninth session, in 2014, to the observance of the twentieth anniversary of the International Year, in order to discuss the role of family-oriented policies in the elaboration of the post-2015 development agenda (resolution 68/136).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General on the preparations for and observance of the twentieth anniversary of the International Year of the Family in 2014 (A/69/61-E/2014/4).

References for the sixty-seventh session (agenda item 27 (b))

Reports of the Secretary-General:

Preparations for and observance of the twentieth anniversary of the International Year of the Family in 2014 (A/67/61-E/2012/3)

Realization of the Millennium Development Goals and internationally agreed development goals for persons with disabilities: a disability-inclusive development agenda towards 2015 and beyond (A/67/211)

Summary records	A/C.3/67/SR.1-4,15, 35, 41 and 45-48
Report of the Third Committee	A/67/449 and Corr.1
Plenary meeting	A/67/PV.60
Resolutions	67/140 and 67/142

References for the sixty-eighth session (agenda item 27 (b))

Report of the Secretary-General entitled "The way forward: a disability-inclusive development agenda towards 2015 and beyond" (A/68/95)

Summary records	A/C.3/68/SR.2-5, 16 and 43
Draft resolution	A/68/L.1
Report of the Third Committee	A/68/448
Plenary meetings	A/68/PV.3, 4 and 70
Resolutions	68/3 and 68/136

(c) Follow-up to the International Year of Older Persons: Second World Assembly on Ageing

At its resumed fifty-fourth session, in May 2000, the General Assembly decided to convene the Second World Assembly on Ageing in 2002, on the occasion of the twentieth anniversary of the First World Assembly on Ageing, held in Vienna (resolution 54/262).

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly welcomed the report of the Second World Assembly on Ageing, held in Madrid from 8 to 12 April 2002, and endorsed the Political Declaration and the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing (resolution 57/167).

The General Assembly considered the item at its fifty-eighth to sixty-seventh sessions (resolutions 58/134, 59/150, 60/135, 61/142, 62/130, 63/151, 64/132, 65/182, 66/127 and 67/143).

At its sixty-fifth session, the General Assembly decided to establish an open-ended working group, open to all States Members of the United Nations, for the purpose of strengthening the protection of the human rights of older persons (resolution 65/182).

At its sixty-eighth session, the General Assembly recommended that the situation of older persons be given due consideration in the elaboration of the development agenda beyond 2015, welcomed the work of the Open-ended Working Group on Ageing and requested the Secretary-General to continue to provide all necessary support to its work and to submit a report to the Assembly at its sixty-ninth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 68/134).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 68/134).

References for the sixty-eighth session (agenda item 27 (c))

Report of the Secretary-General on the follow-up to the International Year of Older Persons: Second World Assembly on Ageing (A/68/167)

Summary records	A/C.3/68/SR.2, 4, 5 and 16
Report of the Third Committee	A/68/448
Plenary meeting	A/68/PV.70
Resolution	68/134

(d) Literacy for life: shaping future agendas

The issue of education for all was first considered by the General Assembly at its fifty-second and fifty-fourth sessions (resolutions 52/84 and 54/122). At its fifty-sixth session, the Assembly proclaimed the 10-year period beginning on 1 January 2003 the United Nations Literacy Decade, and requested the Secretary-General, in cooperation with the Director General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), to develop and finalize a well-targeted and action-oriented plan of action (resolution 56/116).

The General Assembly continued its consideration of the question biennially at its fifty-seventh to sixty-third sessions (resolutions 57/166, 59/149, 61/140 and 63/154).

At its sixty-fifth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General, in cooperation with the Director General of UNESCO, to seek the views of Member States on the progress achieved in implementing their national programmes and plans of action for the United Nations Literacy Decade, undertake a final evaluation of the implementation of the Decade by Member States and other stakeholders and submit to the Assembly in 2013 a final report on the implementation of the International Plan of Action with specific recommendations for the post-Decade period (resolution 65/183).

At its sixty-eighth session, the General Assembly recognized the importance of continuing to implement national programmes and measures to eliminate illiteracy worldwide and the need to give appropriate consideration to the issue of literacy in the discussions on the post-2015 development agenda and requested the Secretary-General, in cooperation with the Director General of UNESCO, to submit to the Assembly at its sixty-ninth session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 68/132).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Director General of UNESCO (resolution 68/132).

References for the sixty-eighth session (agenda item 27 (d))

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Director General of UNESCO on the implementation of the International Plan of Action for the United Nations Literacy Decade (A/68/201)

Summary records	A/C.3/68/SR.1-5 and 36
Report of the Third Committee	A/68/448
Plenary meeting	A/68/PV.70
Resolution	68/132

27. Advancement of women

(a) Advancement of women

At its thirty-fourth session, in 1979, the General Assembly adopted the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (resolution 34/180). The Convention entered into force on 3 September 1981. As at 15 May

2014, 188 States had ratified, acceded to or succeeded to the Convention; 68 States parties to the Convention had accepted the amendment of article 20, paragraph 1, of the Convention; and 104 had ratified, acceded to or succeeded to the Optional Protocol to the Convention.

Intensification of efforts to eliminate all forms of violence against women

At its sixty-seventh session, the General Assembly requested the Special Rapporteur on violence against women, its causes and consequences to present an annual report to the General Assembly at its sixty-eighth and sixty-ninth sessions and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly, at its sixty-ninth session, a report containing: (a) information provided by the United Nations bodies, funds and programmes and the specialized agencies on their follow-up activities to implement resolution 65/187 and the resolution, including on their assistance to States in their efforts to eliminate all forms of violence against women; and (b) information provided by States on their follow-up activities to implement the resolution (resolution 67/144).

At its sixty-eighth session, the General Assembly invited the Chair of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women to address, and to engage in an interactive dialogue with, the Assembly at its sixty-ninth and seventieth sessions under the item on the advancement of women (resolution 68/138).

Trafficking in women and girls

The General Assembly first considered this question at its forty-ninth session, in 1994 (resolution 49/166), then annually at its fiftieth to fifty-third sessions and biennially thereafter (resolutions 50/167, 51/66, 52/98, 53/116, 55/67, 57/176, 59/166, 61/144, 63/156 and 65/190).

At its sixty-seventh session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to it at its sixty-ninth session a report compiling successful interventions and strategies, as well as the gaps, in addressing the gender dimensions of the problem of trafficking in persons and providing recommendations on the strengthening of human rights-based, gender- and age-sensitive approaches within comprehensive and balanced efforts to address trafficking in persons (resolution 67/145).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 67/145).

Intensifying global efforts for the elimination of female genital mutilations

At its sixty-seventh session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to it at its sixty-ninth session an in-depth multidisciplinary report on the root causes of and contributing factors to the practice of female genital mutilations, its prevalence worldwide and its impact on women and girls, including evidence and data, analysis of progress made and action-oriented recommendations for eliminating this practice on the basis of information provided by Member States, relevant actors of the United Nations system working on the issue and other relevant stakeholders (resolution 67/146).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 67/146).

Supporting efforts to end obstetric fistula

The General Assembly first considered this question at its sixtieth session, in 2005, under the item entitled "Promotion and protection of the rights of children". The Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit a report on the girl child to it at its sixty-second session, including an emphasis on fistula, using information provided by Member States, the organizations and bodies of the United Nations system and non-governmental organizations (resolution 60/141).

The General Assembly also considered this question at its sixty-second, sixty-third and sixty-fifth sessions (resolutions 62/138, 63/158 and 65/188).

At its sixty-seventh session, the General Assembly called upon the international community to support the activities of the United Nations Population Fund and other partners in the global Campaign to End Fistula; called upon Member States to accelerate progress in order to achieve Millennium Development Goal 5 and its two targets, a and b, by addressing access to reproductive health services, including family planning, reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health, in a comprehensive manner; contribute to efforts to end obstetric fistula; designated 23 May as the International Day to End Obstetric Fistula; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its sixty-ninth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 67/147).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 67/147).

References for the sixty-seventh session (agenda item 28 (a))

Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women on its forty-ninth, fiftieth and fifty-first sessions: Supplement No. 38 (A/67/38)

Reports of the Secretary-General:

Trafficking in women and girls (A/67/170)

Intensification of efforts to eliminate all forms of violence against women (A/67/220)

Supporting efforts to end obstetric fistula (A/67/258)

Notes by the Secretary-General transmitting:

Report of the Special Rapporteur on Violence against Women, its Causes and Consequences (A/67/227)

Interim report of the Special Rapporteur on trafficking in persons, especially women and children (A/67/261)

Summary records	A/C.3/67/SR.8-12, 15, 21, 35, 36, 43, 44, 46 and 47
Report of the Third Committee	A/67/450 and Corr.1
Plenary meeting	A/67/PV.60
Resolutions	67/144 to 67/147

References for the sixty-eighth session (agenda item 28 (a))

Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women its fifty-second, fifty-third and fifty-fourth sessions: Supplement No. 38 (A/68/38)

Reports of the Secretary-General:

Violence against women migrant workers (A/68/178)

Improvement of the situation of women in rural areas (A/68/179)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur on violence against women, its causes and consequences (A/68/340)

Summary records	A/C.3/68/SR.9-13, 22, 26, 36, 43, 51 and 53
Report of the Third Committee	A/68/449 and Corr.1
Plenary meeting	A/68/PV.70
Resolution	68/138

(b) Implementation of the outcome of the Fourth World Conference on Women and of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly

This item was included in the agenda of the fiftieth session of the General Assembly in 1995. At that session, the Assembly endorsed the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action as adopted at the Fourth World Conference on Women on 15 September 1995 (resolution 50/42).

The General Assembly considered the item at its fiftieth to fifty-third and fifty-fifth to sixty-seventh sessions (resolutions 50/203, 51/69, 52/100, 52/231, 53/120, 55/71, 56/132, 57/182, 58/148, 59/168, 60/140, 61/145, 62/137, 63/159, 64/141, 65/191, 66/132 and 67/148).

At its sixty-eighth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to continue to report annually to the Assembly on the follow-up to and progress made in the implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and the outcome of the twenty-third special session, with an assessment of progress in gender mainstreaming, including information on key achievements, lessons learned and good practices, and recommendations on further measures to enhance and accelerate implementation (resolution 68/140).

References for the sixty-eighth session (agenda item 28 (b))

Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women on its fifty-second, fifty-third and fifty-fourth sessions: Supplement No. 38 (A/68/38)

Reports of the Secretary-General:

Measures taken and progress achieved in follow-up to the implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and the outcome of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly (A/68/175)

Status of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (A/68/121)

Summary records	A/C.3/68/SR.9-13, 22, 26, 36, 43, 51 and 53
Report of the Third Committee	A/68/449 and Corr.1
Plenary meeting	A/68/PV.70
Resolution	68/140

B. Maintenance of international peace and security

29. Report of the Peacebuilding Commission

At its sixtieth session, the General Assembly decided, acting concurrently with the Security Council, with a view to implementing the decision of the 2005 World Summit Outcome (resolution 60/1, para. 97) to establish the Peacebuilding Commission as an intergovernmental advisory body with a mandate: (a) to bring together all relevant actors to marshal resources and to advise on and propose integrated strategies for post-conflict peacebuilding and recovery; (b) to focus attention on the reconstruction and institution-building efforts necessary for recovery from conflict and to support the development of integrated strategies in order to lay the foundation for sustainable development; and (c) to provide recommendations and information to improve the coordination of all relevant actors within and outside the United Nations, to develop best practices, to help to ensure predictable financing for early recovery activities and to extend the period of attention given by the international community to post-conflict recovery; decided that the Commission should submit an annual report to the General Assembly and that the Assembly should hold an annual debate to review the report; and also decided to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-first session an item entitled "Report of the Peacebuilding Commission" (resolution 60/180).

On 20 December 2005, the Security Council decided that the annual report referred to in paragraph 15 of Council resolution 1645 (2005) should also be submitted to the Council for an annual debate (Security Council resolution 1646 (2005)).

The Organizational Committee of the Commission is composed of 31 Member States and, pursuant to paragraph 9 of General Assembly resolution 60/180 and Security Council resolution 1645 (2005), of the European Union, the International Monetary Fund, the Organization of Islamic Cooperation and the World Bank.

A review of the peacebuilding architecture, mandated in General Assembly resolution 60/180 and Security Council resolution 1645 (2005), was conducted in 2010 (see A/64/868-S/2010/393). In General Assembly resolution 65/7 and Security Council resolution 1947 (2010), respectively, the Assembly and the Council requested the Peacebuilding Commission to reflect in its annual reports progress made in taking forward the relevant recommendations of the report.

There are now six countries under consideration by the Commission: Burundi, the Central African Republic, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia and Sierra Leone.

The General Assembly will consider this item for the eighth time at its sixty-ninth session (see also item 110).

Document: Report of the Peacebuilding Commission on its eighth session (General Assembly resolution 60/180 and Security Council resolutions 1645 (2005) and 1646 (2005)).

References for the sixtieth session (agenda items 46 and 120)

Draft resolution	A/60/L.40
Plenary meeting	A/60/PV.66
Resolution	60/180

References for the sixty-fifth session (agenda items 13 and 115)

Draft resolution	A/65/L.7
Plenary meeting	A/65/PV.41
Resolution	65/7

References for the sixty-eighth session (agenda item 30)

Report of the Peacebuilding Commission on its seventh session (A/68/729-S/2014/67)

Plenary meetings	A/68/PV.78 and 79

30. Elimination of unilateral extraterritorial coercive economic measures as a means of political and economic compulsion

The question entitled "Elimination of coercive economic measures as a means of political and economic compulsion" was included as a supplementary item in the agenda of the fifty-first session of the General Assembly, in 1996, at the request of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya (A/51/193). At that session, the Assembly called for the immediate repeal of unilateral extraterritorial laws that imposed sanctions on companies and nationals of other States, and called upon all States not to recognize unilateral extraterritorial coercive economic measures or legislative acts imposed by any State (resolution 51/22).

At its fifty-second session, the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the item until its fifty-third session (decision 52/413). The Assembly considered the question at its fifty-third and fifty-fifth sessions (resolutions 53/10 and 55/6).

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly decided to include an item entitled "Elimination of unilateral extraterritorial coercive economic measures as a means of political and economic compulsion" in the provisional agenda of its fifty-seventh session and to continue to consider the item at odd-numbered sessions, thereby correcting paragraph 11 of the annex to resolution 55/285 (decision 56/455). The item was considered at the fifty-seventh session (resolution 57/5).

At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly, under the item entitled "Revitalization of the work of the General Assembly", decided that the item should be considered every three years (resolution 58/316).

The item was included in the agenda of the fifty-ninth, sixty-second and sixty-fifth sessions, but the General Assembly took no action. The item was not included in the agenda of the sixty-eighth session.

The item is included in the provisional agenda of the sixty-ninth session pursuant to further measures for the revitalization of the work of the General Assembly adopted at its fifty-eighth session (resolution 58/316).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the fifty-eighth session (agenda item 55)

Draft resolution	A/58/L.66
Plenary meeting	A/58/PV.92
Resolution	58/316

31. The role of diamonds in fuelling conflict

This item was included in the agenda of the fifty-fifth session of the General Assembly, in 2000, at the request of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (A/55/231).

The General Assembly considered this item at its fifty-fifth to sixty-seventh sessions (resolutions 55/56, 56/263, 57/302, 58/290, 59/144, 60/182, 61/28, 62/11, 63/134, 64/109, 65/137, 66/252 and 67/135).

At its sixty-eighth session, the General Assembly reaffirmed its strong and continuing support for the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme and the Kimberley Process as a whole; welcomed the admission in June 2013 of Mali as a full Participant; and requested the Chair of the Process to submit to the Assembly at its sixty-ninth session a report on the implementation of the Process (resolution 68/128).

Document: Report of the Chair of the Kimberley Process (resolution 68/128).

33. Protracted conflicts in the GUAM area and their implications for international peace, security and development

This item was included in the agenda of the sixty-first session of the General Assembly, in 2006, at the request of Azerbaijan, Georgia, the Republic of Moldova and Ukraine (A/61/195).

At its sixty-second to sixty-seventh sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 62/249, 63/307, 64/296, 65/287, 66/283 and 67/268).

At its resumed sixty-eighth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to it at its sixty-ninth session a comprehensive report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 68/274).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 68/274).

References for the sixty-eighth session (agenda item 34)

Report of the Secretary-General on the status of internally displaced persons and refugees from Abkhazia, Georgia, and the Tskhinvali region/South Ossetia, Georgia (A/68/868)

Draft resolution	A/68/L.47
Plenary meeting	A/68/PV.90
Resolution	68/274

References for the sixty-eighth session (agenda item 32)

Note verbale dated 9 December 2013 from the Permanent Mission of South Africa to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General transmitting the 2013 report of the Kimberley Process (A/68/649)

Draft resolution	A/68/L.29 and Add.1
Plenary meeting	A/68/PV.69
Resolution	68/128

34. Zone of peace and cooperation of the South Atlantic

This item was included in the agenda of the forty-first session of the General Assembly, in 1986, at the request of Brazil (A/41/143 and Corr.1).

The General Assembly considered the question at its forty-first to fifty-sixth, fifty-eighth, sixtieth, sixty-first, sixty-third, sixty-fifth and sixty-seventh sessions (resolutions 41/11, 42/16, 43/23, 44/20, 45/36, 46/19, 47/74, 48/23, 49/26, 50/18, 51/19, 52/14, 53/34, 54/35, 55/49, 56/7, 58/10, 61/294, 65/121 and 67/266 and decision 60/509). At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly decided to consider the item biennially as from its following session (resolution 55/285).

At its sixtieth session, the General Assembly decided to: (a) defer consideration of the item to its sixty-first session; and (b) maintain biennial consideration of the item thereafter (decision 60/509).

At its sixty-seventh session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to keep the implementation of resolution 41/11 and subsequent resolutions on the zone of peace and cooperation of the South Atlantic under review and to submit a report to the General Assembly at its sixty-ninth session, taking into account, inter alia, the views expressed by Member States (resolution 67/266).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 67/266).

References for the sixty-seventh session (agenda item 35)

Draft resolution	A/67/L.64 and Add.1
Plenary meeting	A/67/PV.82
Resolution	67/266

35. The situation in the Middle East

Various aspects of the situation in the Middle East have been dealt with by the United Nations, particularly by the General Assembly and the Security Council, since 1947. Following the hostilities of June 1967, the Security Council, in November 1967, set forth principles for a just and lasting peace in the Middle East (resolution 242 (1967)).

The General Assembly considered the item on the situation in the Middle East at its twenty-fifth to twenty-seventh sessions, from 1970 to 1972 (resolutions 2628 (XXV), 2799 (XXVI) and 2949 (XXVII)), and at its thirtieth to sixty-seventh sessions, from 1975 to 2012 (resolutions 3414 (XXX), 31/61, 31/62, 32/20, 33/29, 34/70, 35/207, 36/226 A and B, 37/123 A to F, 38/180 A to E, 39/146 A to C, 40/168 A to C, 41/162 A to C, 42/209 A to D, 43/54 A to C, 44/40 A to C, 45/83 A to C, 46/82 A and B, 47/63 A and B, 48/58, 48/59 A and B, 49/87 A and B, 49/88, 50/21, 50/22 A to C, 51/27 to 51/29, 52/53, 52/54, 53/37, 53/38, 54/37, 54/38, 55/50, 55/51, 56/31, 56/32, 57/111, 57/112, 58/22, 58/23, 59/32, 59/33, 60/40, 60/41, 61/26, 61/27, 62/84, 62/85, 63/30, 63/31, 64/20, 64/21, 65/17, 65/18, 66/18, 66/19, 67/24 and 67/25).

At its sixty-eighth session, the General Assembly reiterated its determination that any actions taken by Israel, the occupying Power, to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration on the Holy City of Jerusalem were illegal and therefore null and void; called upon Israel to immediately cease all such illegal and unilateral measures; stressed the need for the parties to observe calm and restraint and to refrain from provocative actions, incitement and inflammatory rhetoric, especially in areas of religious and cultural sensitivity; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its sixty-ninth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 68/16).

At the same session, the General Assembly declared that Israel had failed so far to comply with Security Council resolution 497 (1981); also declared that the Israeli decision of 14 December 1981 to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration on the occupied Syrian Golan was null and void and had no validity whatsoever, as confirmed by the Security Council in its resolution 497 (1981), and called upon Israel to rescind it; reaffirmed its determination that all relevant provisions of the Regulations annexed to the Hague Convention of 1907, and the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, continue to apply to the Syrian territory occupied by Israel since 1967; determined once more that the continued occupation of the Syrian Golan and its de facto annexation constituted a stumbling block in the way of achieving a just, comprehensive and lasting peace in the region; called upon Israel to resume the talks on the Syrian and Lebanese tracks and to respect the commitments and undertakings reached during the previous talks; demanded once more that Israel withdraw from all the occupied Syrian Golan to the

line of 4 June 1967 in implementation of the relevant Security Council resolutions; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its sixty-ninth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 68/17).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolutions 68/16 and 68/17).

References for the sixty-eighth session (agenda item 35)

Report of the Secretary-General	(A/68/371)
Draft resolutions	A/68/L.16 and Add.1 and A/68/L.17 and Add.1
Plenary meeting	A/68/PV.58
Resolutions	68/16 and 68/17

36. Question of Palestine

This item, which had been on the agenda of the second and third sessions of the General Assembly, was included in the agenda of the twenty-ninth session, in 1974, at the request of 55 Member States (A/9742 and Corr.1 and Add.1-4). At that session, the Assembly reaffirmed the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people in Palestine, emphasizing that their realization was indispensable for the solution of the question of Palestine (resolution 3236 (XXIX)). The Assembly invited the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) to participate, in the capacity of observer, in its sessions and its work and in all international conferences convened under its auspices, and considered that the PLO was similarly entitled with regard to all international conferences convened by other organs of the United Nations (resolution 3237 (XXIX)).

At its thirtieth session, the General Assembly called for the invitation of the PLO to participate on an equal footing with other parties in all efforts, deliberations and conferences on the Middle East that were held under the auspices of the United Nations and to take part in the Geneva Peace Conference on the Middle East as well as in all other efforts for peace (resolution 3375 (XXX)). At the same session, the Assembly established the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People; requested the Committee to consider and recommend to the Assembly a programme of implementation, designed to enable the Palestinian people to exercise the rights previously recognized; and requested the Security Council to consider the question of the exercise by the Palestinian people of their inalienable rights (resolution 3376 (XXX)).

At its thirty-first session, the General Assembly endorsed the recommendations of the Committee (resolution 31/20). The Assembly considered the item at its thirty-second to sixty-seventh sessions (resolutions 32/40 A and B, 33/28 A to C, 34/65 A to D, 35/169 A to E, 36/120 A to F, 37/86 A to E, 38/58 A to E, 39/49 A to D, 40/96 A to D, 41/43 A to D, 42/66 A to D, 43/175 A to C, 43/176, 43/177, 44/2, 44/41 A to C, 44/42, 45/67 A to C, 45/68, 45/69, 46/74 A to C, 46/75, 46/76, 47/64 A to E, 48/158 A to D, 49/62 A to D, 50/84 A to D, 51/23 to 51/26, 52/49 to 52/52, 53/39 to 53/42, 54/39 to 54/42, 55/52 to 55/55, 56/33 to 56/36, 57/107 to 57/110, 58/18 to 58/21, 59/28 to 59/31, 60/36 to 60/39, 61/22 to 61/25, 62/80 to 62/83, 63/26 to 63/29, 64/16 to 64/19, 65/13 to 65/16, 66/14 to 66/17 and 67/19 to 67/23).

At its thirty-second session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to establish within the Secretariat a Special Unit on Palestinian Rights, which would prepare, under the Committee's guidance, studies and publications relating to the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people and would organize, in consultation with the Committee, commencing in 1978, the annual observance of 29 November as the International Day of Solidarity with the Palestinian People (resolution 32/40 B). The Assembly, at its thirty-fourth session, requested the Secretary-General to redesignate the Special Unit as the Division for Palestinian Rights, with an expanded mandate of work (resolution 34/65 D).

At its forty-third session, the General Assembly acknowledged the proclamation of the State of Palestine by the Palestine National Council on 15 November 1988; and decided that, effective as of 15 December 1988, the designation "Palestine" should be used in place of the designation "Palestine Liberation Organization" in the United Nations system, without prejudice to the observer status and functions of the PLO within the United Nations system, in conformity with relevant United Nations resolutions and practice (resolution 43/177).

At its sixty-seventh session, the General Assembly decided to accord to Palestine non-member observer State status in the United Nations, without prejudice to the acquired rights, privileges and role of the Palestine Liberation Organization in the United Nations as the representative of the Palestinian people, in accordance with the relevant resolutions and practice. It also reaffirmed the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination and expressed the hope that the Security Council would consider favourably the application submitted on 23 September 2011 by the State of Palestine for admission to full membership in the United Nations. The Assembly also affirmed its determination to contribute to the attainment of a peaceful settlement in the Middle East that ends the occupation that began in 1967 and fulfils the vision of two States: an independent, sovereign, democratic, contiguous and viable State of Palestine, living side by side in peace and security with Israel on the basis of the pre-1967 borders. It expressed the urgent need for the resumption and acceleration of negotiations within the Middle East peace process, and urged all States and the specialized agencies and organizations of the United Nations system to continue to support and assist the Palestinian people in the early realization of their right to self-determination, independence, and freedom (resolution 67/19).

At its sixty-eighth session, the General Assembly requested the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People to continue to exert all efforts to promote the realization of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to self-determination, to support the Middle East peace process for the achievement of the two-State solution on the basis of the pre-1967 borders and the just resolution of all final status issues and to mobilize international support for and assistance to the Palestinian people, and to report thereon to the Assembly at its sixty-ninth session and thereafter. The Assembly also decided to proclaim 2014 the International Year of Solidarity with the Palestinian People and requested the Committee to organize activities to be held during the year, in cooperation with Governments, relevant organizations of the United Nations system, intergovernmental organizations and civil society organizations (resolution 68/12).

At the same session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to continue to provide the Division for Palestinian Rights with the necessary resources and to ensure that it continued to carry out its programme of work, in consultation

with the Committee and under its guidance, including monitoring developments relevant to the question of Palestine, organizing international meetings and conferences, liaising and cooperating with civil society and parliamentarians, developing and expanding the "Question of Palestine" website and the documents collection of the United Nations Information System on the Question of Palestine, preparing and disseminating information on various aspects of the question of Palestine, and developing and enhancing the annual training programme for staff of the Palestinian Authority; and requested the Division, as part of the observance of the International Day of Solidarity with the Palestinian People, to continue to organize an annual exhibit on Palestinian rights or a cultural event in cooperation with the Permanent Observer Mission of the State of Palestine to the United Nations (resolution 68/13).

Also at the sixty-eighth session, the General Assembly requested the Department of Public Information to organize and promote fact-finding news missions for journalists to the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and Israel; and to organize international, regional and national seminars or encounters for journalists (resolution 68/14).

At the same session, the General Assembly called upon both parties to act on the basis of international law and their previous agreements and obligations, in particular adherence to the road map, irrespective of reciprocity; called upon the parties themselves, with the support of the Quartet and other interested bodies, to exert all efforts necessary to halt the deterioration of the situation and to reverse all unilateral and unlawful measures taken on the ground since 28 September 2000; underscored the need for the parties to take confidence-building measures aimed at improving the situation on the ground, promoting stability and fostering the peace process, including the need for the further release of prisoners and noted in that regard the exchange of prisoners in October and December 2011 and the release of prisoners by Israel in August and October 2013; stressed the need for the removal of checkpoints and other obstructions to the movement of persons and goods throughout the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the need for respect and preservation of the territorial unity, contiguity and integrity of all of the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem; stressed the need for an immediate and complete cessation of all acts of violence; reiterated its demand for the full implementation of Security Council resolution 1860 (2009); reiterated the need for the full implementation by both parties of the Agreement on Movement and Access and of the Agreed Principles for the Rafah Crossing, and the need to allow for the sustained opening of all crossings into and out of the Gaza Strip for humanitarian supplies, movement and access, as well as for commercial flows and all necessary construction materials; stressed the urgent need to promote reconstruction, including through the implementation of United Nations-led projects and civilian reconstruction activities; called upon Israel to comply strictly with its obligations under international law and to cease all of its measures that are contrary to international law and all unilateral actions aimed at altering the character, status and demographic composition of the Territory; reiterated its demand for the cessation of all Israeli settlement activities in the Territory and in the occupied Syrian Golan, and called for the full implementation of the relevant Security Council resolutions; stressed the need for Israel forthwith to abide by its road map obligation to freeze all settlement activity, including so-called "natural growth", and to dismantle settlement outposts erected since March 2001; called for the cessation

of all provocations, including by Israeli settlers, in East Jerusalem, including in and around religious sites; demanded that Israel, the occupying Power, comply with its legal obligations under international law, as mentioned in the advisory opinion rendered on 9 July 2004 by the International Court of Justice and as demanded in Assembly resolutions ES-10/13 and ES-10/15, and that it immediately cease its construction of the wall in the Territory, and called upon all States Members of the United Nations to comply with their legal obligations; reaffirmed its commitment, in accordance with international law, to the two-State solution of Israel and Palestine, living side by side in peace and security within recognized borders, based on the pre-1967 borders; stressed the need for the withdrawal of Israel from the Palestinian territory occupied since 1967 and for the realization of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, primarily the right to self-determination and the right to their independent State; stressed the need for a just resolution of the problem of Palestine refugees in conformity with its resolution 194 (III); called upon the parties to continue urgently direct peace negotiations towards the conclusion of a final peaceful settlement on the basis of relevant United Nations resolutions, the terms of reference of the Madrid Conference, the road map and the Arab Peace Initiative; urged Member States to expedite the provision of economic, humanitarian and technical assistance to the Palestinian people and the Government of the State of Palestine in order to help to alleviate the serious humanitarian situation in the Territory, including East Jerusalem, which is critical in the Gaza Strip, to rehabilitate the Palestinian economy and infrastructure and to support the development and strengthening of Palestinian institutions and Palestinian State-building efforts in preparation for independence; and requested the Secretary-General to continue his efforts with the parties concerned, and in consultation with the Security Council, towards the attainment of a peaceful settlement of the question of Palestine and the promotion of peace in the region and to submit to the Assembly at its sixty-ninth session a report on those efforts and on developments on that matter (resolution 68/15).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People: Supplement No. 35 (A/69/35);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on the peaceful settlement of the question of Palestine (resolution 68/15).

References for the sixty-eighth session (agenda item 36)

Report of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People: Supplement No. 35 (A/68/35)

Report of the Secretary-General on the peaceful settlement of the question of Palestine (A/68/363-S/2013/524)

Draft resolutions	A/68/L.12 and Add.1, A/68/L.13 and Add.1, A/68/L.14 and Add.1 and A/68/L.1[illegible] and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/68/PV.57 and 58
Resolutions	68/12 to 68/15

37. The situation in Afghanistan

On 3 January 1980, a number of Member States requested an urgent meeting of the Security Council to consider the situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security. The Council met from 5 to 9 January 1980 and decided, in view of the lack of unanimity of its permanent members, to call for an emergency special session of the General Assembly to examine the matter (resolution 462 (1980)).

The item was included in the agenda of the thirty-fifth session of the General Assembly, in 1980, at the request of 35 Member States (A/35/144 and Add.1). At that session, the Assembly adopted a resolution on the question (resolution 35/37). The General Assembly considered the item at its thirty-sixth to forty-sixth sessions (resolutions 36/34, 37/37, 38/29, 39/13, 40/12, 41/33, 42/15, 43/20, 44/15, 45/12 and 46/23).

At its forty-seventh to forty-ninth sessions, the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the item and to include it in the draft agenda of its subsequent session (decisions 47/475, 48/503 and 49/501).

The General Assembly considered this item in conjunction with the question of emergency international assistance for peace, normalcy and reconstruction of war-stricken Afghanistan at its fiftieth to sixtieth sessions, and has considered it separately since its sixty-first session (resolutions 50/88, 51/195, 52/211, 53/203, 54/189, 55/174, 56/220, 57/113, 58/27, 59/112, 60/32, 61/18, 62/6, 63/18, 64/11, 65/8, 66/13 and 67/16).

At its sixty-sixth session, the General Assembly, underlining the significance of the agreement reached between the Government of Afghanistan and countries contributing to the International Security Assistance Force (ISAF), at the North Atlantic Treaty Organization summit, held in Lisbon on 19 and 20 November 2010, to gradually transfer lead security responsibility from ISAF to the Government of Afghanistan by the end of 2014, stressed the leading role of the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA) in seeking to improve coherence and coordination of international civilian efforts, encouraged all partners to support the Kabul process towards further increased Afghan responsibility and ownership in security, governance and development and welcomed the establishment of the 1988 Committee and the measures in Security Council resolution 1988 (2011) with respect to individuals, groups, undertakings and entities associated with the Taliban (resolution 66/13).

At its sixty-seventh session, the General Assembly, welcoming the conclusions of the International Conference on Afghanistan, held in Bonn, Germany, on 5 December 2011, in which it was declared that the process of transition should be followed by a transformation decade (2015-2024), and welcoming also the Tokyo Declaration adopted at the Tokyo Conference, held on 8 July 2012, which reaffirmed the partnership between the international community and the Government of Afghanistan based on their mutual commitments, and welcoming further the joint Chicago Summit Joint Declaration on Afghanistan, which stressed the long-term commitment of countries contributing to the Assistance Force to support the training, equipping, financing and capability development of Afghan National Security Forces beyond the transition period, requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly every three months on developments in Afghanistan, as well

as on the progress made in the implementation of the resolution and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-eighth session the item entitled "The situation in Afghanistan" (resolution 67/16).

At its sixty-eighth session, the General Assembly, recognizing the interconnected nature of the challenges facing Afghanistan, reaffirming that development programmes should be consistent with the goals set forth in the Tokyo Declaration and the national priority programmes, noting regional initiatives and stressing the crucial importance of advancing regional cooperation as an effective means of promoting security and stability, welcomed the outcomes of the Heart of Asia Ministerial Conferences held in Kabul, in 2012 and in Almaty, in 2013; welcomed the progress in the transition process and called upon the international community to provide the support necessary in the lead-up to the Government of Afghanistan assuming full financial responsibility for its own security forces no later than 2024; welcomed the continuing efforts of the Government of Afghanistan to advance peace and reconciliation, including the efforts by the High Peace Council, and the implementation of the Afghanistan Peace and Reintegration Programme; welcomed the adoption of a legal framework to govern elections and the appointment of new members and the election of new Chairs for the Independent Electoral Commission; emphasized its commitment to achieving the full and equal participation of women in all spheres of Afghan life; commended the Government of Afghanistan for its efforts to mainstream gender issues; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly every three months on developments in Afghanistan, as well as on the progress made in the implementation of the resolution (resolution 68/11).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 68/11).

References for the sixty-eighth session (agenda item 37)

Reports of the Secretary-General on the situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security (A/67/619-S/2012/907, A/67/778-S/2013/133, A/67/889-S/2013/350 and A/68/609-S/2013/535)

Draft resolution	A/68/L.11 and Add.1
Plenary meeting	A/68/PV.55
Resolution	68/11

40. Necessity of ending the economic, commercial and financial embargo imposed by the United States of America against Cuba

This question was included in the agenda of the forty-sixth session of the General Assembly, in 1991, at the request of Cuba (A/46/193).

The General Assembly considered the question at its forty-sixth to sixty-seventh sessions (decision 46/407 and resolutions 47/19, 48/16, 49/9, 50/10, 51/17, 52/10, 53/4, 54/21, 55/20, 56/9, 57/11, 58/7, 59/11, 60/12, 61/11, 62/3, 63/7, 64/6, 65/6, 66/6 and 67/4).

At its sixty-eighth session, the General Assembly reiterated its call upon all States, in conformity with their obligations under the Charter of the United Nations and international law, which reaffirm the freedom of trade and navigation, to refrain

from promulgating and applying laws and measures the extraterritorial effects of which affect the sovereignty of other States, the legitimate interests of entities or persons under their jurisdiction and the freedom of trade and navigation; urged States that had applied and continued to apply such laws and measures to take the necessary steps to repeal or invalidate them as soon as possible in accordance with their legal regime; and requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the appropriate organs and agencies of the United Nations system, to prepare a report on the implementation of the resolution in the light of the purposes and principles of the Charter and international law and to submit it to the Assembly at its sixty-ninth session (resolution 68/8).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 68/8).

References for the sixty-eighth session (agenda item 40)

Report of the Secretary-General	A/68/116
Draft resolution	A/68/L.6
Plenary meetings	A/68/PV.38 and 39
Resolution	68/8

41. The situation in Central America: progress in fashioning a region of peace, freedom, democracy and development[3]

The item entitled "The situation in Central America: threats to international peace and security and peace initiatives" was included in the agenda of the thirty-eighth session of the General Assembly, in 1983, at the request of the Government of Nicaragua (A/38/242).

The General Assembly considered the question at its thirty-eighth to forty-sixth sessions (resolutions 38/10 and 39/4, decision 40/470 and resolutions 41/37, 42/1, 43/24, 44/10, 45/15 and 46/109 A and B). At its forty-seventh session, the Assembly decided to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-eighth session an item entitled "The situation in Central America: procedures for the establishment of a firm and lasting peace and progress in fashioning a region of peace, freedom, democracy and development" (resolution 47/118). The Assembly also considered the item at its forty-eighth to fifty-eighth sessions (resolutions 48/161, 49/137, 50/132, 51/197, 52/176, 53/94, 54/118, 55/178, 56/224, 57/160 and 58/117).

At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly decided that the item would be considered every two years (resolution 58/239).

At its sixtieth session, the General Assembly, on the proposal of Nicaragua and noting the progress achieved in the region, decided that the item should remain on the agenda of the Assembly, beginning with the sixty-first session, for consideration upon notification by a Member State (decision 60/508).

At its sixty-fourth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to undertake with the Government of Guatemala the steps necessary to address the operational challenges resulting from the present status of the International

Commission against Impunity in Guatemala as a non-United Nations body (resolution 64/7).

The Assembly considered this question at its sixty-fifth session.

At its sixty-seventh session, the General Assembly called upon the Government of Guatemala to continue to provide all the support necessary to consolidate the achievements and overcome the challenges facing the work of the Commission, as well as to redouble its efforts to strengthen the institutions that buttress the rule of law and the defence of human rights in Guatemala; and requested the Secretary-General to continue to periodically keep the Assembly apprised of the work of the Commission and the implementation of the resolution (resolution 67/267).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the sixty-seventh session (agenda item 42)

Letter dated 20 March 2013 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the General Assembly (A/67/814)

Draft resolution	A/67/L.60 and Add.1
Plenary meeting	A/67/PV.82
Resolution	67/267

42. Question of Cyprus[3]

Various aspects of the question of Cyprus have been dealt with by the United Nations, particularly the Security Council and the General Assembly, since 1963.

In March 1964, the Security Council established the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus and instituted a mediation effort to promote an agreed settlement of the problem (resolution 186 (1964)). The mandate of the Force has subsequently been extended by the Council. The latest report of the Secretary-General to the Council on the United Nations operation in Cyprus is dated 30 December 2013 (S/2013/781).

At its twenty-ninth to thirty-fourth sessions and thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly considered the item (resolutions 3212 (XXIX), 3395 (XXX), 31/12, 32/15, 33/15, 34/30 and 37/253, and decisions 31/403, 32/404, 33/402, 34/408 and 37/455).

At its thirty-fifth, thirty-sixth and thirty-eighth to fifty-seventh sessions, the General Assembly decided to include the item in the draft agenda of its subsequent session (decisions 35/428, 36/463, 38/458, 39/464, 40/481, 41/472, 42/465, 43/464, 44/471, 45/458, 46/474, 47/467, 48/505, 49/502, 50/494, 51/479, 52/495, 53/493, 54/493, 55/491, 56/481 and 57/596).

At its resumed fifty-eighth session, in July 2004, the General Assembly decided that, with effect from the fifty-ninth session, the item should remain on the agenda for consideration upon notification by a Member State (resolution 58/316, annex, para. 4 (b)).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the fifty-eighth session (agenda items 30 and 55)

Draft resolution	A/58/L.66
Plenary meeting	A/58/PV.92
Resolution	58/316

43. Armed aggression against the Democratic Republic of the Congo[3]

At its resumed fifty-fourth session, in September 2000, the General Assembly, on the proposal of the Democratic Republic of the Congo (A/54/969), included the item entitled "Armed aggression against the Democratic Republic of the Congo" in the draft agenda of its fifty-fifth session (decision 54/502).

At its fifty-fifth to fifty-seventh sessions, the General Assembly decided to include the item in the draft agenda of its subsequent session (decisions 55/502, 56/476 and 57/597).

At its resumed fifty-eighth session, in July 2004, the General Assembly decided that, with effect from the fifty-ninth session, the item should remain on the agenda for consideration upon notification by a Member State (resolution 58/316, annex, para. 4 (b)).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the fifty-eighth session (agenda items 31 and 55)

Draft resolution	A/58/L.66
Plenary meeting	A/58/PV.92
Resolution	58/316

44. Question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas)[3]

This item was included in the agenda of the thirty-seventh session of the General Assembly, in 1982, at the request of 20 Member States (A/37/193).

The General Assembly considered the question at its thirty-seventh to forty-fifth sessions (resolutions 37/9, 38/12, 39/6, 40/21, 41/40, 42/19 and 43/25 and decisions 38/405, 39/404, 40/410, 41/414, 42/410, 43/409, 44/406 and 45/424).

At its forty-sixth to fifty-eighth sessions, the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the item and to include it in the provisional agenda of its subsequent session (decisions 46/406, 47/408, 48/408, 49/408, 50/406, 51/407, 52/409, 53/414, 54/412, 55/411, 56/410, 57/511 and 58/511).

At its resumed fifty-eighth session, in July 2004, the General Assembly decided that, with effect from the fifty-ninth session, the item should remain on the agenda for consideration upon notification by a Member State (resolution 58/316, annex, para. 4 (b)).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the fifty-eighth session (agenda items 32 and 55)

Draft resolution	A/58/L.66
Plenary meetings	A/58/PV.56 and 92
Resolution	58/316
Decision	58/511

45. The situation of democracy and human rights in Haiti[1]

This item was included in the agenda of the forty-sixth session of the General Assembly, in 1991, at the request of Honduras (A/46/231).

The General Assembly considered the item at its forty-sixth to fifty-fourth sessions (resolutions 46/7, 47/20 A and B, 48/27 A and B, 49/27 A and B, 50/86 A and B, 51/196 A and B, 52/174, 53/95 and 54/193).

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly decided to consider the item biennially as from the fifty-sixth session (resolution 55/285).

At its resumed fifty-eighth session, in July 2004, the General Assembly decided that, with effect from the fifty-ninth session, this item should remain on the agenda for consideration upon notification by a Member State (resolution 58/316, annex, para. 4 (b)).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the fifty-eighth session (agenda items 33 and 55)

Draft resolution	A/58/L.66
Plenary meeting	A/58/PV.92
Resolution	58/316

46. Armed Israeli aggression against the Iraqi nuclear installations and its grave consequences for the established international system concerning the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and international peace and security[3]

This item was included in the agenda of the thirty-sixth session of the General Assembly, in 1981, at the request of 43 Member States (A/36/194 and Add.1 and 2).

The General Assembly considered the item at its thirty-sixth to forty-first sessions (resolutions 36/27, 37/18, 38/9, 39/14, 40/6 and 41/12).

At its forty-second to fifty-eighth sessions, the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the item and to include it in the provisional agenda of its subsequent session (decisions 42/463, 43/463, 44/470, 45/430, 46/442, 47/461, 48/436, 49/474, 50/444, 51/433, 52/431, 53/426, 54/425, 55/431, 56/450, 57/519 and 58/527).

At its resumed fifty-eighth session, in July 2004, the General Assembly decided that, with effect from the fifty-ninth session, the item should remain on the agenda

for consideration upon notification by a Member State (resolution 58/316, annex, para. 4 (b)).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the fifty-eighth session (agenda items 34 and 55)

Draft resolution	A/58/L.66
Plenary meetings	A/58/PV.75 and 92
Resolution	58/316
Decision	58/527

47. Consequences of the Iraqi occupation of and aggression against Kuwait[3]

The item entitled "Iraqi aggression and the continued occupation of Kuwait in flagrant violation of the Charter of the United Nations" was included in the agenda of the forty-fifth session of the General Assembly, in 1990, at the request of Kuwait (A/45/233). At that session, the Assembly decided to retain the item on the agenda of its forty-fifth session (decision 45/455).

At its forty-sixth session, the General Assembly decided to retain the item on the agenda of that session under the new title "Consequences of the Iraqi occupation of and aggression against Kuwait" and to include it in the provisional agenda of its forty-seventh session (decision 46/475).

At its forty-seventh to fifty-eighth sessions, the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the item and to include it in the provisional agenda of its subsequent session (decisions 47/477, 48/506, 49/503, 50/445, 51/434, 52/432, 53/427, 54/426, 55/432, 56/451, 57/520 and 58/514).

At its resumed fifty-eighth session, in July 2004, the General Assembly decided that, with effect from the fifty-ninth session, the item should remain on the agenda for consideration upon notification by a Member State (resolution 58/316, annex, para. 4 (b)).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the fifty-eighth session (agenda items 35 and 55)

Draft resolution	A/58/L.66
Plenary meetings	A/58/PV.69 and 92
Resolution	58/316
Decision	58/514

48. Effects of atomic radiation

At its tenth session, in 1955, the General Assembly established the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation (resolution 913 (X)).

At its twenty-eighth session, the General Assembly decided to increase the membership of the Scientific Committee from 15 to a maximum of 20 (resolution 3154 C (XXVIII)) and, at its forty-first session, to a maximum of 21 (resolution 41/62 B). At its sixty-sixth session, the General Assembly decided to further increase its membership from 21 to 27 Member States (resolution 66/70). The Committee is now composed of the following 27 Member States: Argentina, Australia, Belarus, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, China, Egypt, Finland, France, Germany, India, Indonesia, Japan, Mexico, Pakistan, Peru, Poland, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Slovakia, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America.

The General Assembly considered the item at its twelfth to sixty-seventh sessions (resolutions 1147 (XII), 1347 (XIII), 1376 (XIV), 1574 (XV), 1629 (XVI), 1764 (XVII), 1896 (XVIII), 2078 (XX), 2213 (XXI), 1896 (XXII), 2382 (XXIII), 2496 (XXIV), 2623 (XXV), 2773 (XXVI), 2905 (XXVII), 3063 (XXVIII), 3226 (XXIX), 3410 (XXX), 31/10, 32/6, 33/5, 34/12, 35/12, 36/14, 37/87, 38/78, 39/94, 40/160, 41/62 A and B, 42/67, 43/55, 44/45, 45/71, 46/44, 47/66, 48/38, 49/32, 50/26, 51/121, 52/55, 53/44, 54/66, 55/121, 56/50, 57/115, 58/88, 59/114, 60/98, 61/109, 62/100, 63/89, 64/85, 65/96, 66/70 and 67/112).

Substantive scientific reports reviewing in detail the levels, doses, effects and risks of ionizing radiation were submitted by the Scientific Committee to the General Assembly at the following sessions: thirteenth (A/3838), seventeenth (A/5216), nineteenth (A/5814), twenty-first (A/6314 and Corr.1), twenty-fourth (A/7613 and Corr.1), twenty-seventh (A/8725 and Corr.1), thirty-second (A/32/40), thirty-seventh (A/37/45), forty-first (A/41/16), forty-third (A/43/45), forty-eighth (A/48/46), forty-ninth (A/49/46), fifty-first (A/51/46), fifty-fifth (A/55/46), fifty-sixth (A/56/46), fifty-seventh (A/57/46), fifty-eighth (A/58/46), fifty-ninth (A/59/46), sixtieth (A/60/46), sixty-first (A/61/46 and Corr.1), sixty-third (A/63/46), sixty-fifth (A/65/46 and Add.1), sixty-seventh (A/67/46) and sixty-eighth (A/68/46). Shorter reports on progress of work were also submitted at the intervening sessions.

At its sixty-sixth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its sixty-ninth session on the experience of the increase in the membership of the Scientific Committee to 27 States regarding its effectiveness, quality of work and equitable geographical distribution, as well as on options for further increase procedures (resolution 66/70).

At its sixty-eighth session, the General Assembly requested the Scientific Committee to continue its work and to report thereon to the Assembly at its sixty-ninth session; endorsed the intentions and plans of the Scientific Committee for conducting its programme of work of scientific review and assessment, in particular its strategic plan for the period 2014-2019, its next Global Survey of Medical Radiation Usage and Exposures and its assessments of levels of ionizing radiation exposure from electrical energy production (resolution 68/73).

Document: Report of the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation: Supplement No. 46 (A/69/46).

References for the sixty-eighth session (agenda item 49)

Report of the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation: Supplement No. 46 (A/68/46)	
Summary records	A/C.4/68/SR.14 and 25
Report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee)	A/68/422
Plenary meeting	A/68/PV.65
Resolution	68/73

49. International cooperation in the peaceful uses of outer space

The item relating to the peaceful uses of outer space was first included in the agenda of the General Assembly at its thirteenth session, in 1958. At that session, the Assembly established the Ad Hoc Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, composed of 18 members (resolution 1348 (XIII)).

At its fourteenth session, the General Assembly set up the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space (resolution 1472 A (XIV)), whose original membership of 24 was expanded on several occasions, reaching 76 at the sixty-eighth session (resolution 68/75). At present, the Committee is composed of the following 76 Member States: Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Belgium, Benin, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Canada, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czech Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, France, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Lebanon, Libya, Malaysia, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Slovakia, South Africa, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) and Viet Nam.

The Committee established a Legal Subcommittee and a Scientific and Technical Subcommittee.

The General Assembly, in 1963, adopted the Declaration of Legal Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space (resolution 1962 (XVIII)). Since then, multilateral treaties and principles have been developed (see *United Nations Treaties and Principles on Outer Space*, United Nations publication, Sales No. E.08.I.10).

The General Assembly considered the item at its thirty-seventh to sixty-seventh sessions (resolutions 37/89, 38/80, 39/96, 40/162, 41/64, 42/68, 43/56, 44/46, 45/72, 46/45, 47/67, 48/39, 49/34, 50/27, 51/123, 52/56, 53/45, 54/67, 54/68, 55/122, 56/51, 57/116, 58/89, 58/90, 59/2, 59/115, 59/116, 60/99, 61/110, 61/111, 62/101, 62/217, 63/90, 64/86, 65/97, 65/271, 66/71 and 67/113).

At its sixty-eighth session, the General Assembly made recommendations on national legislation relevant to the peaceful exploration and use of outer space (resolution 68/74).

At the same session, the General Assembly requested the Committee to continue to consider ways and means of maintaining outer space for peaceful purposes and to report thereon to the Assembly at its sixty-ninth session (resolution 68/75).

Document: Report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space: Supplement No. 20 (A/69/20).

References for the sixty-eighth session (agenda item 50)

Report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space: Supplement No. 20 (A/68/20)

Summary records	A/C.4/68/SR.12, 13 and 19
Report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee)	A/68/423
Plenary meeting	A/68/PV.63
Resolutions	68/74 and 68/75

50. United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East

At its third session, in 1948, the General Assembly initiated United Nations assistance to Palestine refugees (resolution 212 (III)). At that session, the Assembly established the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine, composed of France, Turkey and the United States (resolution 194 (III)).

At its fourth session, the General Assembly established the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) (resolution 302 (IV)). Since May 1950, the Agency, which is supported by voluntary contributions, has been providing education, training, health, relief and other services to Arab refugees from Palestine. In 1967 and 1982, the functions of the Agency were widened to include humanitarian assistance, as far as practicable, on an emergency basis and as a temporary measure, to other displaced persons in serious need of immediate assistance as a result of the 1967 and subsequent hostilities (resolutions 2252 (ES-V) and 37/120 B). The Agency's mandate has been extended several times, most recently until 30 June 2017 (resolution 68/76).

By its resolution 302 (IV), the General Assembly established an Advisory Commission to advise and assist the Director (now Commissioner-General) of the Agency in the execution of its programme, and requested the Commissioner-General to submit to the Assembly an annual report on the work of the Agency and to the Secretary-General such other reports as the Agency might wish to bring to the attention of the United Nations or its appropriate organs. At its sixtieth, sixty-third, sixty-fifth and sixty-sixth sessions, the Assembly decided to increase the membership of the Advisory Commission on UNRWA to 21, then to 23, then to 24

and then to 25 (decision 60/522, resolutions 63/91, 65/98 and 66/72); to invite Palestine to attend and fully participate in its meetings as an observer; to invite the European Community to attend its meetings; and to invite the League of Arab States to attend its meetings as an observer. The membership of the Advisory Commission is currently as follows: Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Saudi Arabia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Turkey, United Kingdom and United States.

At its twenty-fifth session, the General Assembly, in view of the Agency's deteriorating financial situation, established the Working Group on the Financing of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East to study all aspects of the financing of the Agency (resolution 2656 (XXV)). The Working Group submitted recommendations to the Assembly at its twenty-fifth session and every subsequent session, and the Assembly has annually extended the Working Group's mandate. The Working Group is composed of the following nine Member States: France, Ghana, Japan, Lebanon, Norway, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, United Kingdom and United States.

At its sixty-eighth session, the General Assembly adopted four resolutions under this item (resolutions 68/76 to 68/79).

Assistance to Palestine refugees

The General Assembly reiterated its request to the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine to continue exerting efforts towards the implementation of paragraph 11 of Assembly resolution 194 (III) and to report to the Assembly no later than 1 September 2014; and affirmed the necessity for the continuation of the work of UNRWA and the importance of its unimpeded operation and its provision of services for the well-being, protection and human development of the Palestine refugees and for the stability of the region (resolution 68/76).

Persons displaced as a result of the June 1967 and subsequent hostilities

The General Assembly endorsed the efforts of the Commissioner-General of UNRWA to continue to provide humanitarian assistance, and requested the Secretary-General, after consulting with the Commissioner-General, to report to the Assembly before its sixty-ninth session on the progress made with regard to the implementation of the resolution (resolution 68/77).

Operations of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East

At its sixty-eighth session, the General Assembly took note with appreciation of the report of the Working Group on the Financing of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East and the efforts of the Working Group to assist in ensuring the financial security of the Agency; requested the Secretary-General to provide the necessary services and assistance to the Working Group for the conduct of its work; took note with appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General on the strengthening of the management capacity of the Agency; and encouraged UNRWA to continue making progress in addressing the needs and rights of children, women and persons with disabilities in its operations in accordance with the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the Convention on the

Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (resolution 68/78).

Palestine refugees' properties and their revenues

The General Assembly reaffirmed that the Palestine refugees were entitled to their property and to the income derived therefrom; requested the Secretary-General to take all appropriate steps, in consultation with the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine, for the protection of Arab property, assets and property rights in Israel; urged the Palestinian and Israeli sides, as agreed between them, to deal with the important issue of Palestine refugees' properties and their revenues within the framework of the final status negotiations of the Middle East peace process; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its sixty-ninth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 68/79).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East: Supplement No. 13 (A/69/13);

(b) Reports of the Secretary-General:

(i) Persons displaced as a result of the June 1967 and subsequent hostilities (resolution 68/77);

(ii) Palestine refugees' properties and their revenues (resolution 68/79);

(c) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the sixty-eighth report of the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine (resolutions 512 (VI) and 68/76);

(d) Report of the Working Group on the Financing of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (resolution 68/78).

References for the sixty-eighth session (agenda item 51)

Report of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East: Supplements Nos. 13 and 13A (A/68/13 and A/68/13/Add.1)

Reports of the Secretary-General:

Palestine refugees' properties and their revenues (A/68/343)

Persons displaced as a result of the June 1967 and subsequent hostilities (A/68/347)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the sixty-seventh report of the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine (A/68/335)

Report of the Working Group on the Financing of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (A/68/388)

Summary records A/C.4/68/SR.21, 22 and 25

Report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee)	A/68/424
Plenary meeting	A/68/PV.65
Resolutions	68/76 to 68/79

51. Report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories

At its twenty-third session, in 1968, the General Assembly established the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories (resolution 2443 (XXIII)). At its twenty-fifth session, the Assembly renewed the mandate of the Special Committee (resolution 2727 (XXV)). At present, the Special Committee is composed of the following three Member States: Malaysia, Senegal and Sri Lanka.

At its twenty-sixth to sixty-seventh sessions, the General Assembly considered the item on the basis of reports of the Special Committee and requested the Committee to continue its work (resolutions 2851 (XXVI), 3005 (XXVII), 3092 A and B (XXVIII), 3240 A to C (XXIX), 3525 A to D (XXX), 31/106 A to D, 32/91 A to C, 33/133 A to C, 34/90 A to C, 35/122 A to F, 36/147 A to G, 37/88 A to G, 38/79 A to H, 39/95 A to H, 40/161 A to G, 41/63 A to G, 42/160 A to G, 43/58 A to G, 44/48 A to G, 45/74 A to G, 46/47 A to G, 47/70 A to G, 48/41 A to D, 49/36 A to D, 50/29 A to D, 51/131 to 51/135, 52/64 to 52/69, 53/53 to 53/57, 54/76 to 54/80, 55/130 to 55/134, 56/59 to 56/63, 57/124 to 57/128, 58/96 to 58/100, 59/121 to 59/125, 60/104 to 60/108, 61/116 to 61/120, 62/106 to 62/110, 63/95 to 63/99, 64/91 to 64/95, 65/102 to 65/106, 66/76 to 66/80 and 67/118 to 67/122).

At its sixty-eighth session, the General Assembly adopted five resolutions under this item (resolutions 68/80 to 68/84).

In its resolution entitled "Work of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories", the General Assembly requested the Special Committee to continue to investigate Israeli policies and practices in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967, and to report to the Secretary-General as soon as possible and whenever the need arose thereafter; and requested the Secretary-General to provide the Special Committee with all necessary facilities to investigate the Israeli policies and practices referred to in the resolution, and to report to the Assembly at its sixty-ninth session on the tasks entrusted to him in the resolution (resolution 68/80).

In its resolutions entitled "Applicability of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, to the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the other occupied Arab territories"; "Israeli settlements in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the occupied Syrian Golan"; "Israeli practices affecting the human rights of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem"; and "The occupied Syrian Golan", the General Assembly requested the

Secretary-General to report to it at its sixty-ninth session on the implementation of the resolutions (resolutions 68/81 to 68/84).

Documents:

(a) Reports of the Secretary-General:

(i) Work of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories (resolution 68/80);

(ii) Applicability of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, to the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the other occupied Arab territories (resolution 68/81);

(iii) Israeli settlements in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the occupied Syrian Golan (resolution 68/82);

(iv) Israeli practices affecting the human rights of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem (resolution 68/83);

(v) The occupied Syrian Golan (resolution 68/84);

(b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the forty-sixth report of the Special Committee (resolution 68/80).

References for the sixty-eighth session (agenda item 52)

Reports of the Secretary-General:

Applicability of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, to the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the other occupied Arab territories (A/68/313)

Work of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories (A/68/355)

The occupied Syrian Golan (A/68/378)

Israeli practices affecting the human rights of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem (A/68/502)

Israeli settlements in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the occupied Syrian Golan (A/68/513)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the forty-fifth report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories (A/68/379)

Summary records A/C.4/68/SR.23, 24 and 25

Report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee)	A/68/425
Plenary meeting	A/68/PV.65
Resolutions	68/80 to 68/84

53. Comprehensive review of special political missions

At its sixty-eighth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its sixty-ninth session a report on the overall policy matters pertaining to special political missions, including efforts towards ensuring transparency, accountability, geographical representation, gender participation, expertise and effectiveness in respect of all special political missions (resolution 68/85).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 68/85).

References for the sixty-eighth session (agenda item 54)

Report of the Secretary-General on overall policy matters pertaining to special political missions (A/68/223)

Summary records	A/C.4/68/SR.20 and 25
Report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee)	A/68/427
Plenary meeting	A/68/PV.65
Resolution	68/85

54. Questions relating to information

At its thirtieth session, in 1975, the General Assembly decided to consider at its thirty-third session an item entitled "United Nations public information policies and activities" (resolution 3535 (XXX)). At its thirty-third session, the Assembly considered the item as a sub-item under "Questions relating to information" and decided to establish a Committee to Review United Nations Public Information Policies and Activities, consisting of 41 Member States (resolution 33/115 C).

At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly decided to maintain the Committee and rename it the Committee on Information (resolution 34/182). The Assembly considered the item at its thirty-fifth to sixty-seventh sessions (resolutions 35/201, 36/149 A and B, 37/94 A and B, 38/82 A and B, 39/98 A and B, 40/164 A and B, 41/68 A to E, 42/1o2 A and B, 43/60 A and B, 44/50, 45/76 A and B, 46/73 A and B, 47/73 A and B, 48/44 A and B, 49/38 A and B, 50/138 A and B, 51/138 A and B, 52/70 A and B, 53/59 A and B, 54/82 A and B, 55/136 A and B, 56/64 A and B, 57/130 A and B, 58/101 A and B, 59/126 A and B, 60/109 A and B, 61/121 A and B,

62/111 A and B, 63/100 A and B, 64/96 A and B, 65/107 A and B, 66/81 A and B, and 67/124 A and B).

In addition, the Assembly took a series of decisions on increasing the membership of the Committee on Information from 41 to 114 (resolution 34/182 and decisions 43/418, 44/418, 45/422, 46/423, 47/322, 47/424, 48/318, 49/416, 50/311, 50/411, 52/318, 53/418, 54/318, 55/317, 55/425, 56/419, 57/412, 57/524, 58/410, 58/525, 59/413, 59/518, 60/415, 60/524, 61/413, 61/521, 63/524, 64/520, 67/413 and 67/529). The current composition of the Committee is contained in decision 67/413.

At its sixty-eighth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to report to the Committee on Information at its thirty-sixth session and to the Assembly at its sixty-ninth session on the activities of the Department of Public Information and on the implementation of all recommendations and requests contained in the resolution (resolution 68/86 B).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Committee on Information on its thirty-sixth session: Supplement No. 21 (A/69/21);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 68/86 B).

References for the sixty-eighth session (agenda item 55)

Report of the Committee on Information on its thirty-fifth session: Supplement No. 21 (A/68/21)

Report of the Secretary-General on questions relating to information (A/68/315)

Summary records	A/C.4/68/SR.9-11
Report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee)	A/68/428
Plenary meeting	A/68/PV.65
Resolutions	68/86 A and B

55. Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 *e* of the Charter of the United Nations

Under Article 73 *e* of the Charter, Member States administering Non-Self-Governing Territories are required to transmit regularly to the Secretary-General statistical and other information relating to conditions in the Territories for which they are responsible. The information is examined by the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, which, under the terms of General Assembly resolution 1970 (XVIII), is requested to take that information fully into account in considering the situation in the Non-Self-Governing Territories concerned.

At its sixty-eighth session, the General Assembly reaffirmed that, in the absence of a decision by the Assembly itself that a Non-Self-Governing Territory had attained a

full measure of self-government in terms of Chapter XI of the Charter, the administering Power concerned should continue to transmit information under Article 73 *e* of the Charter with respect to that Territory; requested the Secretary-General to continue to ensure that adequate information was drawn from all available published sources in connection with the preparation of the working papers relating to the Territories concerned; and requested the Special Committee to continue to discharge the functions entrusted to it under resolution 1970 (XVIII), in accordance with established procedures (resolution 68/87).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Special Committee for 2014: Supplement No. 23 (A/69/23);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 68/87).

References for the sixty-eighth session (agenda item 56)

Report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples for 2013: Supplement No. 23 (A/68/23), chaps. VII and XIII

Report of the Secretary-General on information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 *e* of the Charter of the United Nations (A/68/64 and Add.1)

Summary records	A/C.4/68/SR.10 and 11
Report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee)	A/68/429
Plenary meeting	A/68/PV.65
Resolution	68/87

56. Economic and other activities which affect the interests of the peoples of the Non-Self-Governing Territories

This item was included in the agenda of the fifty-third session of the General Assembly, in 1998, on the recommendation of the General Committee (see A/53/PV.3). The item was initially entitled "Activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in Southern Rhodesia, South West Africa and Territories under Portuguese domination and in all other Territories under colonial domination" (resolution 2189 (XXI)), and the title was further amended at the Assembly's twenty-second, thirty-fifth, forty-fourth, forty-sixth and forty-eighth sessions (resolution 2288 (XXII); A/35/250, para. 22; and decisions 44/469, 46/402 D and 48/402 C).

The General Assembly considered the item at its twenty-second to sixty-seventh sessions (resolutions 2288 (XXII), 2425 (XXIII), 2554 (XXIV), 2703 (XXV), 2873 (XXVI), 2979 (XXVII), 3117 (XXVIII), 3299 (XXIX), 3398 (XXX), 31/7, 32/35, 33/40, 34/41, 35/28, 36/51, 37/31, 38/50, 39/42, 40/52, 41/14, 42/74, 43/29, 44/84, 45/17, 46/64, 47/15, 48/46, 49/40, 50/33, 51/140, 52/72, 53/61, 54/84, 55/138,

56/66, 57/132, 58/103, 59/128, 60/111, 61/123, 62/113, 63/102, 64/98, 65/109, 66/83 and 67/126).

At its sixty-eighth session, the General Assembly requested the Special Committee to continue to examine the question of economic and other activities which affect the interests of the peoples of the Non-Self-Governing Territories and to report thereon to the Assembly at its sixty-ninth session (resolution 68/88).

Document: Report of the Special Committee for 2014: Supplement No. 23 (A/69/23).

References for the sixty-eighth session (agenda item 57)

Report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples for 2013: Supplement No. 23 (A/68/23), chaps. V and XIII

Summary records	A/C.4/68/SR.3 and 5-8
Report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee)	A/68/430
Plenary meeting	A/68/PV.65
Resolution	68/88

57. Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations

The General Assembly considered this item from its twenty-second session, in 1967, to its sixty-seventh session (resolutions 2311 (XXII), 2426 (XXIII), 2555 (XXIV), 2704 (XXV), 2874 (XXVI), 2980 (XXVII), 3118 (XXVIII), 3300 (XXIX), 3421 (XXX), 31/30, 32/36, 33/41, 34/42, 35/29, 36/52, 37/32, 38/51, 39/43, 40/53, 41/15, 42/75, 43/30, 44/85, 45/18, 46/65, 47/16, 48/47, 49/41, 50/34, 51/141, 52/73, 53/62, 54/85, 55/139, 56/67, 57/133, 58/104, 59/129, 60/112, 61/231, 62/114, 63/103 64/99, 65/110, 66/84 and 67/127).

At its sixty-eighth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its sixty-ninth session on the implementation of the resolution, and requested the Special Committee to continue to examine the question and report thereon to the Assembly at its sixty- ninth session (resolution 68/89).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Special Committee for 2014: Supplement No. 23 (A/69/23);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 68/89).

References for the sixty-eighth session (agenda item 58)

Report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples for 2013: Supplement No. 23 (A/68/23), chaps. VI and XIII

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations (A/68/62)

Summary records	A/C.4/68/SR.3 and 5-8
Report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee)	A/68/431
Plenary meeting	A/68/PV.65
Resolution	68/89

58. Offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories

At its ninth session, in 1954, the General Assembly invited Member States to offer facilities to the inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories, not only for study and training at the university level but also for study at the post-primary level, as well as technical and vocational training of immediate and practical value, and requested the Secretary-General to prepare a report for the information of the Assembly, giving details of the offers made and the extent to which they had been taken up (resolution 845 (IX)). At subsequent sessions, a similar invitation was reiterated by the Assembly, and the Secretary-General was requested to report on the implementation of the relevant resolution (resolutions 931 (X), 1050 (XI) and 1154 (XII)).

At its thirteenth session, the General Assembly decided to place this question as a separate item on the provisional agenda of its fourteenth session (resolution 1277 (XIII)).

The General Assembly considered the item at its fourteenth to sixty-seventh sessions (resolutions 1411 (XIV), 1540 (XV), 1696 (XVI), 1849 (XVII), 1974 (XVIII), 2110 (XX), 2234 (XXI), 2352 (XXII), 2423 (XXIII), 2556 (XXIV), 2705 (XXV), 2876 (XXVI), 2982 (XXVII), 3120 (XXVIII), 3302 (XXIX), 3423 (XXX), 31/32, 32/38, 33/43, 34/32, 35/31, 36/54, 37/34, 38/53, 39/45, 40/55, 41/28, 42/77, 43/32, 44/87, 45/20, 46/66, 47/17, 48/48, 49/42, 50/35, 51/142, 52/74, 53/63, 54/86, 55/140, 56/68, 57/134, 58/105, 59/130, 60/113, 61/124, 62/115, 63/104, 64/100, 65/111, 66/85 and 67/128).

At its sixty-eighth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to report to it at its sixty-ninth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 68/90).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 68/90).

References for the sixty-eighth session (agenda item 59)

Report of the Secretary-General	A/68/66 and Add.1
Summary records	A/C.4/68/SR.3 and 5-8
Report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee)	A/68/432
Plenary meeting	A/68/PV.65
Resolution	68/90

59. Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples

At its sixteenth session, in 1961, the General Assembly established the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, consisting of 17 members (resolution 1654 (XVI)). The Assembly enlarged the Special Committee at its seventeenth, thirty-fourth, fifty-ninth, sixty-third and sixty-fourth sessions (resolution 1810 (XVII) and decisions 34/425, 59/520, 63/526 and 64/554).

At present, the Special Committee is composed of the following 29 Member States: Antigua and Barbuda, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Chile, China, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Dominica, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Grenada, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Mali, Nicaragua, Papua New Guinea, Russian Federation, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Sierra Leone, Syrian Arab Republic, Timor-Leste, Tunisia, United Republic of Tanzania and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (decisions 63/413, 63/526, 64/418 and 64/554).

At its resumed fifty-eighth session, in July 2004, the General Assembly decided that the item should be allocated for annual consideration in the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee) (resolution 58/316).

The General Assembly considered the item at its sixteenth to sixty-seventh sessions (resolutions 1654 (XVI), 1810 (XVII), 1956 (XVIII), 2105 (XX), 2189 (XXI), 2326 (XXII), 2465 (XXIII), 2548 (XXIV), 2708 (XXV), 2878 (XXVI), 2908 (XXVII), 3163 (XXVIII), 3328 (XXIX), 3481 (XXX), 31/143, 32/42, 33/44, 34/94, 35/119, 36/68, 37/35, 38/54, 39/91, 40/57, 41/41 A and B, 42/71, 43/45, 44/101, 45/34, 46/71, 47/23, 48/52, 49/89, 50/39, 51/146, 52/78, 53/68, 54/91, 55/147, 56/74, 57/140, 58/111, 59/136, 60/119, 61/130, 62/120, 63/110, 64/106, 65/117, 66/91 and 67/134).

Under the same item, the General Assembly also considered the following:

(a) Question of Western Sahara (resolutions 31/45, 32/22, 33/31 A and B, 34/37, 35/19, 36/46, 37/28, 38/40, 39/40, 40/50, 41/16, 42/78, 43/33, 44/88, 45/21, 46/67, 47/25, 48/49, 49/44, 50/36, 51/143, 52/75, 53/64, 54/87, 55/141, 56/69, 57/135, 58/109, 59/131, 60/114, 61/125, 62/116, 63/105, 64/101, 65/112, 66/86 and 67/129);

(b) Question of New Caledonia (resolutions 42/79, 43/34, 44/89, 45/22, 46/69, 47/26, 48/50, 49/45, 50/37, 51/144, 52/76, 53/65, 54/88, 55/142, 56/70, 57/136, 58/106, 59/132, 60/115, 61/126, 62/117, 63/106, 64/102, 65/113, 66/87 and 67/130);

(c) Question of Tokelau (resolutions 2069 (XX), 2232 (XXI), 2357 (XXII), 2430 (XXIII), 2592 (XXIV), 2709 (XXV), 2868 (XXVI), 2986 (XXVII), 3428 (XXX), 31/48, 41/26, 42/84, 43/35, 44/90, 45/29, 46/68 A and B, 47/27 A and B, 48/51 A and B, 49/47, 50/38 A and B, 51/145, 52/77, 53/66, 54/89, 55/143, 56/71, 57/137, 58/107, 59/133, 60/116, 61/127, 62/121, 63/107, 64/103, 65/114, 66/434 and 67/131);

(d) Questions of American Samoa, Anguilla, Bermuda, the British Virgin Islands, the Cayman Islands, Guam, Montserrat, Pitcairn, Saint Helena, the Turks and Caicos Islands and the United States Virgin Islands (resolutions 2069 (XX), 2232 (XXI), 2357 (XXII), 2430 (XXIII), 2592 (XXIV), 2709 (XXV), 2869 (XXVI), 2984 (XXVII), 3156 (XXVIII), 3157 (XXVIII), 3289 (XXIX), 3290 (XXIX), 3425 (XXX), 3427 (XXX), 3429 (XXX), 3433 (XXX), 31/52, 31/54, 31/55, 31/57, 31/58, 32/24, 32/28 to 32/31, 33/32 to 33/35, 34/34 to 34/36, 34/39, 35/21 to 35/25, 36/47, 36/48, 36/62, 36/63, 37/20 to 37/27, 38/41 to 38/48, 39/30 to 39/39, 40/41 to 40/49, 41/17 to 41/25, 42/80 to 42/83, 42/85 to 42/89, 43/36 to 43/44, 44/91 to 44/99, 45/23 to 45/28, 45/30 to 45/32, 46/68 A and B, 47/27 A and B, 48/51 A and B, 49/46 A and B, 50/38 A and B, 51/224 A and B, 52/77 A and B, 53/67 A and B, 54/90 A and B, 55/144 A and B, 56/72 A and B, 57/138 A and B, 58/108 A and B, 59/134 A and B, 60/117 A and B, 61/128 A and B, 62/118 A and B, 63/108 A and B, 64/104 A and B, 65/115 A and B, 66/89 A and B and 67/132 A and B);

(e) Dissemination of information on decolonization (resolutions 2879 (XXVI), 2909 (XXVII), 3164 (XXVIII), 3329 (XXIX), 3482 (XXX), 31/144, 32/43, 33/45, 34/95, 35/120, 36/69, 37/36, 38/55, 39/92, 40/58, 41/42, 42/72, 43/46, 44/102, 45/35, 46/72, 47/24, 48/53, 49/90, 50/40, 51/147, 52/79, 53/69, 54/92, 55/145, 56/73, 57/139, 58/110, 59/135, 60/118, 61/129, 62/119, 63/109, 64/105, 65/116 and 66/90 and 67/133);

(f) Question of Gibraltar (resolutions 2070 (XX), 2231 (XXI), 2353 (XXII), 2429 (XXIII), 3286 (XXIX) and decisions 31/406 C, 32/411, 33/408, 34/412, 35/406, 36/409, 37/412, 38/415, 39/410, 40/413, 41/407, 42/418, 43/411, 44/426, 45/407, 46/420, 47/411, 48/422, 49/420, 50/415, 51/430, 52/419, 53/420, 54/423, 55/427, 56/421, 57/526, 58/526, 59/519, 60/525, 61/522, 62/523, 63/525, 64/521, 65/521, 66/522 and 67/530);

(g) International Decade for the Eradication of Colonialism (resolutions 43/47, 46/181, 54/90 A, 55/146, 60/120, 64/106 and 65/119);

(h) Fiftieth anniversary of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (resolution 65/118).

At its sixty-eighth session, the General Assembly considered the following:

(a) Question of Western Sahara (resolution 68/91);

(b) Question of New Caledonia (resolution 68/92);

(c) Question of French Polynesia (resolution 68/93);

(d) Question of Tokelau (resolution 68/94);

(e) Questions of American Samoa, Anguilla, Bermuda, the British Virgin Islands, the Cayman Islands, Guam, Montserrat, Pitcairn, Saint Helena, the Turks and Caicos Islands and the United States Virgin Islands (resolutions 68/95 A and B);

(f) Dissemination of information on decolonization (resolution 68/96);

(g) Question of Gibraltar (decision 68/523).

Also at its sixty-eighth session, the General Assembly requested the Special Committee to continue to seek suitable means for the immediate and full implementation of the Declaration and to continue to examine the implementation by Member States of resolution 1514 (XV) and other relevant resolutions on decolonization; as well as to formulate specific proposals to bring about an end to colonialism and to report thereon to the Assembly at its sixty-ninth session (resolution 68/97).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Special Committee for 2014: Supplement No. 23 (A/69/23);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on the question of Western Sahara (resolution 68/91).

References for the sixty-eighth session (agenda item 60)

Report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples for 2013: Supplement No. 23 (A/68/23)

Report of the Secretary-General on the question of Western Sahara (A/68/330)

Summary records	A/C.4/68/SR.3 and 5-8
Report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee)	A/68/433
Plenary meeting	A/68/PV.65
Resolutions	68/91 to 68/97
Decision	68/523

60. Question of the Malagasy islands of Glorieuses, Juan de Nova, Europa and Bassas da India

This item was included in the agenda of the thirty-fourth session of the General Assembly, in 1979, at the request of Madagascar (A/34/245, resolution 34/91).

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly invited the Government of France to initiate with the Government of Madagascar, as a matter of urgency, the negotiations provided for in resolution 34/91, with a view to settling the question in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter, and requested the Secretary-General to monitor the implementation of the resolution and to report thereon to the Assembly at its thirty-sixth session (resolution 35/123).

At its thirty-sixth to sixty-eighth sessions, the General Assembly decided to include the item in the provisional agenda of its subsequent session (decisions 36/432, 37/424, 38/422, 39/421, 40/429, 41/416, 42/415, 43/419, 44/419, 45/402 A, 46/402 A, 47/402 A, 48/402 A, 49/402 A, 50/402 A, 51/402 A, 52/402 A, 53/402 A, 54/402 A, 55/402 A, 56/402 A, 57/503 A, 58/503 A, 59/503 A, 60/503 A, 61/503 A, 62/503 A, 63/503 A, 64/503 A, 65/503 A, 66/503 A, 67/504 A and 68/504 A).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the sixty-eighth session (agenda item 60)

Plenary meeting	A/68/PV.2
Decision	68/504 A

61. Permanent sovereignty of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and of the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan over their natural resources

The General Assembly considered this question from its forty-eighth to fifty-first sessions under the item entitled "Report of the Economic and Social Council" (resolutions 48/212, 49/132, 50/129 and 51/190). At its fifty-first session, in 1996, the Assembly decided to include in the provisional agenda an item entitled "Permanent sovereignty of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including Jerusalem, and of the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan over their natural resources" (resolution 51/190).

The General Assembly considered the item from its fifty-second to its sixty-seventh sessions (resolutions 52/207, 53/196, 54/230, 55/209, 56/204, 57/269, 58/229, 59/251, 60/183, 61/184, 62/181, 63/201, 64/185, 65/179, 66/225 and 67/229).

At its sixty-eighth session, the General Assembly reaffirmed the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people and the population of the occupied Syrian Golan over their natural resources, including land and water, and demanded that Israel, the occupying Power, cease the exploitation, damage, cause of loss or depletion, and endangerment of the natural resources in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and in the occupied Syrian Golan. The Assembly recognized the right of the Palestinian people to claim restitution as a result of any exploitation, damage, loss or depletion, or endangerment of their natural resources resulting from illegal measures and actions taken by Israel in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem. The Assembly stressed that the wall and the settlements being constructed by Israel in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including in and around East Jerusalem, are contrary to international law and are seriously depriving the Palestinian people of their natural resources, and called in this regard for full compliance with the legal obligations affirmed in the 9 July 2004 advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice and in its resolution ES-10/15. The Assembly called upon Israel to comply strictly with its obligations under international law, including international humanitarian law, with respect to the alteration of the character and status of the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem and also called upon Israel to bring a halt to all actions, including those perpetrated by Israeli settlers, harming the environment, including the dumping of all kinds of

waste materials in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and in the occupied Syrian Golan, which gravely threaten their natural resources, namely water and land resources, and which pose an environmental, sanitation and health threat to the civilian populations. The Assembly further called upon Israel to cease its destruction of vital infrastructure, including water pipelines and sewage networks, which, inter alia, has a negative impact on the natural resources of the Palestinian people, and stressed the need to advance reconstruction and development projects in this regard, including in the Gaza Strip. The Assembly requested the Secretary-General to report to it at its sixty-ninth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 68/235).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report prepared by the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (Economic and Social Council resolution 2013/8 and General Assembly resolution 68/235).

References for the sixty-eighth session (agenda item 61)

Report of the Economic and Social Council for 2013: Supplement No. 3 (A/68/3/Rev.1)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report prepared by the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia on the economic and social repercussions of the Israeli occupation on the living conditions of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan (A/68/77-E/2013/13)

Summary records	A/C.2/68/SR.4, 5, 26, 32 and 36
Report of the Second Committee	A/68/446
Plenary meeting	A/68/PV.71
Resolution	68/235

62. Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, questions relating to refugees, returnees and displaced persons and humanitarian questions

At its fifth session, in 1950, the General Assembly adopted the statute of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (resolution 428 (V), annex). In accordance with paragraph 11 of the statute, the High Commissioner reports annually in writing to the Assembly.

Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly decided to remove the temporal limitation on the continuation of the Office of the High Commissioner contained in its resolution 57/186 and to continue the Office until the refugee problem was solved (resolution 58/153).

At its sixty-eighth session, the General Assembly endorsed the report of the Executive Committee of the High Commissioner's Programme, welcomed the Executive Committee's resumption of the practice of adopting conclusions and

requested the High Commissioner to report on his activities to the Assembly at its sixty-ninth session (resolution 68/141).

Documents:

(a) Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees: Supplement No. 12 (A/69/12);

(b) Report of the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees: Supplement No. 12A (A/69/12/Add.1).

Assistance to refugees, returnees and displaced persons in Africa

The question of assistance to refugees, returnees and displaced persons in Africa was considered by the General Assembly at its forty-sixth to sixty-seventh sessions (resolutions 46/108, 47/107, 48/118, 49/174, 50/149, 51/71, 52/101, 53/126, 54/147, 55/77, 56/135, 57/183, 58/149, 59/172, 60/128, 61/139, 62/125, 63/149, 64/129, 65/193, 66/135 and 67/150).

At its sixty-eighth session, the General Assembly called upon the Office of the High Commissioner, the African Union, subregional organizations and all African States to strengthen existing partnerships and forge new ones in support of the protection system for refugees, asylum seekers and internally displaced persons and requested the Secretary-General to submit a comprehensive report on assistance to refugees, returnees and displaced persons in Africa to the Assembly at its sixty-ninth session (resolution 68/143).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 68/143).

References for the sixty-eighth session (agenda item 62)

Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees: Supplement No. 12 (A/68/12, Parts I and II)

Report of the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees: Supplement No. 12A (A/68/12/Add.1)

Report of the Secretary-General on assistance to refugees, returnees and displaced persons in Africa (A/68/341)

Summary records	A/C.3/68/SR.41-44, 46 and 47
Report of the Third Committee	A/68/450
Plenary meeting	A/68/PV.70
Resolutions	68/141-68/143

D. Promotion of human rights

64. Report of the Human Rights Council

At its resumed sixtieth session, in March 2006, the General Assembly decided to establish the Human Rights Council, based in Geneva, in replacement of the Commission on Human Rights, as a subsidiary organ of the General Assembly. It

also decided that the Council should: (a) be responsible for promoting universal respect for the protection of all human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, without distinction of any kind and in a fair and equal manner; (b) serve as a forum for dialogue on thematic issues on all human rights; (c) assume, review and, where necessary, improve and rationalize all mandates, mechanisms, functions and responsibilities of the Commission on Human Rights in order to maintain a system of special procedures, expert advice and a complaint procedure; and (d) complete the review within one year after the holding of the Council's first session. The Assembly further decided that the Council should meet regularly throughout the year and schedule no fewer than three sessions per year, and that it should submit an annual report to the Assembly (resolution 60/251).

At its sixty-fifth session, the General Assembly decided to continue its practice of allocating the agenda item entitled "Report of the Human Rights Council" to the plenary of the Assembly and to the Third Committee, in accordance with its decision 65/503 A, with the additional understanding that the President of the Council would present the report in her or his capacity as President to the plenary of the Assembly and the Third Committee. The Assembly also decided that the Third Committee would hold an interactive dialogue with the President of the Council at the time of her or his presentation of the report of the Council to the Third Committee. The Assembly further decided that, from 2013, the Human Rights Council would start its yearly membership cycle on 1 January and that, as a transitional measure, the period of office of members of the Human Rights Council ending in June 2012, June 2013 and June 2014 would exceptionally be extended until the end of the respective calendar year (resolution 65/281).

At its sixty-eighth session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Human Rights Council on its seventh organizational meeting and twenty-second and twenty-third sessions, the addendum thereto on its twenty-fourth session, and its recommendations (resolution 68/144).

The Council is composed of 47 members (see also item 113 (c)). Since its establishment, it has held 25 regular sessions and 20 special sessions.

Document: Report of the Human Rights Council on its twenty-fifth to twenty-seventh regular sessions and twentieth special session: Supplement No. 53 (A/69/53 and Add.1).

References for the sixty-eighth session (agenda item 64)

Report of the Human Rights Council on its seventh organizational meeting and twenty-second and twenty-third sessions: Supplement No. 53 (A/68/53); and its twenty-fourth session: Supplement No. 53A (A/68/53/Add.1)

Report of the Secretary-General on the revised estimates resulting from resolutions and decisions adopted by the Human Rights Council at its twenty-second, twenty-third and twenty-fourth sessions (A/68/634)

Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions on the revised estimates resulting from resolutions and decisions adopted by the Human Rights Council at its twenty-second, twenty-third and twenty-fourth sessions (A/68/7/Add.15)

Summary records	A/C.3/68/SR.45, 50 and 54
Report of the Third Committee	A/68/451
Plenary meetings	A/68/PV.52 and 70
Resolution	68/144

65. Promotion and protection of the rights of children

(a) Promotion and protection of the rights of children

At its forty-fourth session, in 1989, the General Assembly adopted the Convention on the Rights of the Child (resolution 44/25). The Convention entered into force on 2 September 1990. At its fifty-fourth session, the Assembly adopted two optional protocols to the Convention on the Rights of the Child (resolution 54/263): one on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography, and one on the involvement of children in armed conflict. The first protocol entered into force on 18 January 2002 and the second on 12 February 2002. At its sixty-sixth session, the Assembly adopted the third Optional Protocol on a communications procedure (resolution 66/138), which entered into force on 14 April 2014.

At its sixty-eighth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its sixty-ninth session a report on the rights of the child containing information on the status of the Convention on the Rights of the Child and with a focus on progress achieved and challenges in protecting children from discrimination and overcoming inequalities, in the light of the twenty fifth anniversary of the adoption of the Convention on the Rights of the Child; requested the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict to continue to submit reports to the Assembly and the Human Rights Council on the activities undertaken in discharging her mandate, including information on her field visits and on the progress achieved and the challenges remaining on the children and armed conflict agenda; requested the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Violence against Children to continue to submit annual reports to the Assembly and the Council on the activities undertaken in the fulfilment of her mandate, including information on her field visits and on the progress achieved and the challenges remaining on the violence against children agenda; requested the Special Rapporteur on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography to continue to submit reports to the Assembly and the Council on the activities undertaken in the fulfilment of her mandate, including information on her field visits and on the progress achieved and the challenges remaining on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography agenda; invited the Chair of the Committee on the Rights of the Child to present an oral report on the work of the Committee at its sixty-ninth session as a way to enhance communication between the Assembly and the Committee; and decided to continue its consideration of the question at its sixty-ninth session under the item entitled "Promotion and protection of the rights of children", focusing section III of the resolution on the rights of the child on the theme "Progress achieved and challenges in protecting children from discrimination and overcoming inequalities in the light of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the adoption of the Convention on the Rights of the Child" (resolution 68/147).

At the same session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its sixty-ninth session the report of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on preventing and eliminating child, early and forced marriage, with a particular focus on challenges, achievements, best practices and implementation gaps, as well as the summary report on the panel discussion to be held at the twenty-sixth session of the Human Rights Council (resolutions 68/146 and 68/148).

At its resumed sixty-eighth session, the General Assembly decided to convene a high-level meeting on 20 November 2014 on the occasion of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the adoption of the Convention on the Rights of the Child and requested the President of the General Assembly, with support from the United Nations Children's Fund, to prepare a summary of the high-level meeting and to bring the summary to the attention of Member States, relevant United Nations entities and other stakeholders (resolution 68/273).

Documents:

(a) Reports of the Secretary-General:

(i) Rights of the child (resolution 68/147);

(ii) Child, early and forced marriage (resolutions 68/146 and 68/148);

(b) Report of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict (resolution 68/147);

(c) Report of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Violence against Children (resolution 68/147);

(d) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography (resolution 68/147).

References for the sixty-eighth session (agenda item 65 (a))

Reports of the Secretary-General:

Collaboration within the United Nations system on child protection (A/68/253)

Status of the Convention on the Rights of the Child (A/68/257)

The girl child (A/68/263)

Report of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict (A/68/267)

Report of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Violence against Children (A/68/274)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography (A/68/275)

Summary records	A/C.3/68/SR.14-18, 26, 36, 49, 51, 53 and 54
Report of the Third Committee	A/68/452 and Corr.1

Draft resolution	A/68/L.46 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/68/PV.70 and 87
Resolutions	68/146 to 68/148 and 68/273
Decision	68/533

(b) Follow-up to the outcome of the special session on children

At its fifty-first session, in 1996, under the item entitled "Operational activities for development", the General Assembly decided to convene a special session of the Assembly in 2001 to review the achievement of the goals of the World Summit for Children, and to consider the arrangements for the special session at its fifty-third session (resolution 51/186).

At its twenty-seventh special session, in 2002, the General Assembly adopted a resolution entitled "A world fit for children", in which it requested the Secretary-General to report regularly on progress made in implementing the Plan of Action included in the annex to the resolution (resolution S-27/2).

At its fifty-third to fifty-eighth and sixtieth to sixty-seventh sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 53/193, 54/93, 55/26, 56/222 and 58/282, and decisions 57/537, 57/551, 60/537, 61/532, 62/535, 63/537, 64/538, 65/539, 66/540 and 67/541).

At its sixty-second session, the General Assembly adopted the Declaration of the commemorative high-level plenary meeting devoted to the follow-up to the outcome of the special session on children (resolution 62/88), in which the representatives of States gathered at the meeting reaffirmed their commitment to the full implementation of the Declaration and Plan of Action contained in the outcome document of the twenty-seventh special session of the Assembly on children, entitled "A world fit for children" (resolution S-27/2, annex).

At its sixty-eighth session, under the item entitled "Revitalization of the work of the General Assembly", the General Assembly approved the programme of work of the Third Committee for the sixty-ninth session, which contained item 65 (b) (decision 68/538).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution S-27/2).

References for the sixty-eighth session (agenda items 65 (b) and 122)

Report of the Secretary-General on the follow-up to the special session of the General Assembly on children (A/68/269)

Summary records	A/C.3/68/SR.14-18 and 54
Reports of the Third Committee	A/68/452 and Corr.1 and A/68/486
Plenary meeting	A/68/PV.70
Decisions	68/533 and 68/538

66. Rights of indigenous peoples

(a) Rights of indigenous peoples

At its forty-eighth session, in 1993, following a recommendation by the World Conference on Human Rights, the General Assembly proclaimed the International Decade of the World's Indigenous People (1994-2004) (resolution 48/163).

The General Assembly considered this question under the item entitled "Programme of activities of the International Decade of the World's Indigenous People" at its forty-ninth to fifty-eighth sessions (resolutions 49/214, 50/156, 50/157, 51/78, 52/108, 53/129, 54/150, 55/80, 56/140, 57/191 to 57/193 and 58/158).

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly requested the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to submit, through the Secretary-General, an annual report to it on the implementation of the programme of activities for the Decade (resolution 57/192).

At its fifty-ninth session, the General Assembly decided to proclaim the Second International Decade of the World's Indigenous People, commencing on 1 January 2005; decided that the goal of the Second Decade should be the further strengthening of international cooperation for the solution of problems faced by indigenous people in such areas as culture, education, health, human rights, the environment and social and economic development; and to include in the provisional agenda of its sixtieth session an item entitled "Indigenous issues" (resolution 59/174).

The General Assembly considered this item at its sixtieth to sixty-seventh sessions (resolutions 60/142, 61/178, 61/295, 63/161, 65/198, 66/142, 66/296 and 67/153 and decisions 62/535 and 64/538).

At its sixty-first session, the General Assembly adopted the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (resolution 61/295).

At its sixty-fifth session, the General Assembly decided to organize a high-level plenary meeting of the Assembly, under the auspices of the United Nations, to be known as the World Conference on Indigenous Peoples, in 2014, to adopt measures to pursue the objectives of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (resolution 65/198).

At its sixty-sixth session, the General Assembly decided to convene a high-level event during the eleventh session of the Forum to commemorate the fifth anniversary of the adoption of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples in order to raise awareness of the importance of pursuing its objectives (resolution 66/142).

At the same session, the General Assembly decided that the World Conference on Indigenous Peoples would be held on 22 and 23 September 2014 in New York, and requested the President of the Assembly to organize, no later than June 2014, an informal interactive hearing with representatives of indigenous peoples and representatives of entities of the United Nations system, academic institutions, national human rights institutions, parliamentarians, civil society and non-governmental organizations to provide valuable input into the preparatory process for the World Conference (resolution 66/296).

At its sixty-eighth session, the General Assembly welcomed the work of the Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues and of the Special Rapporteur on the rights of indigenous peoples, took note of his report on the rights of indigenous peoples, and encouraged all Governments to respond favourably to his requests for visits (resolution 68/149).

No advance documentation is expected.

(b) Second International Decade of the World's Indigenous People

At its fifty-ninth session, in 2004, the General Assembly proclaimed the Second International Decade of the World's Indigenous People (2005-2014); decided that the goal of the Second Decade should be the further strengthening of international cooperation for the solution of problems faced by indigenous people in such areas as culture, education, health, human rights, the environment and social and economic development; and requested the Secretary-General to appoint the Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs as the Coordinator for the Second Decade (resolution 59/174).

At its sixtieth session, the General Assembly adopted the Programme of Action for the Second International Decade of the World's Indigenous People and also adopted "Partnership for action and dignity" as the theme for the Second Decade. The Assembly decided to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-first session, under the item entitled "Indigenous issues", a sub-item entitled "Second International Decade of the World's Indigenous People" (resolution 60/142).

The General Assembly considered this sub-item at its sixty-second to sixty-fourth sessions (resolution 63/161 and decisions 62/529 and 64/533).

In 2010, the Human Rights Council changed the name of the mandate holder from "Special Rapporteur on the situation of the human rights and fundamental freedoms of indigenous peoples" to "Special Rapporteur on the rights of indigenous peoples" (Human Rights Council resolution 15/14).

At its sixty-eighth session, the Assembly decided to include the item in the programme of work of the Third Committee for the sixty-ninth session (decision 68/538).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the sixty-sixth session (agenda item 66)

Draft resolution	A/66/L.61
Plenary meeting	A/66/PV.130
Resolution	66/296

References for the sixty-eighth session (agenda items 66 and 122)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur on the rights of indigenous peoples (A/68/317)

Letter dated 10 September 2013 from the Permanent Representatives of the Plurinational State of Bolivia, Denmark, Finland, Guatemala, Mexico, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway and Peru to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-

General transmitting the outcome document of the Global Indigenous Preparatory Conference for the World Conference on Indigenous Peoples (A/67/994)

Summary records	A/C.3/68/SR.19, 20, 47 and 51
Reports of the Third Committee	A/68/453 and A/68/486
Plenary meeting	A/68/PV.70
Resolution	68/149
Decision	68/538

67. Elimination of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance

(a) Elimination of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance

Status of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination

At its twentieth session, in 1965, the General Assembly adopted the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (resolution 2106 A (XX)). The Convention entered into force on 4 January 1969. As at 12 March 2014, 176 States had ratified or acceded to the Convention.

Under article 9 of the Convention, the Committee reports annually, through the Secretary-General, to the General Assembly on its activities and may make suggestions and recommendations based on the examination of reports and information received from States parties to the Convention.

At its sixty-seventh session, the General Assembly decided to consider, at its sixty-ninth session, under the item entitled "Elimination of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance", the reports of the Committee on its eighty-first and eighty-second and its eighty-third and eighty-fourth sessions, the report of the Secretary-General on the financial situation of the Committee and the report of the Secretary-General on the status of the Convention. The Assembly invited the Chair of the Committee to present an oral report on the work of the Committee and to engage in an interactive dialogue with the Assembly at its sixty-ninth session (resolution 67/156).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination on its eighty-third and eighty-fourth sessions: Supplement No. 18 (A/69/18);

(b) Reports of the Secretary-General:

(i) Financial situation of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (resolution 67/156);

(ii) Status of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (resolution 67/156).

Global efforts for the total elimination of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance and the comprehensive implementation of and follow-up to the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action

At its sixty-eighth session, the General Assembly took note of the reports of the Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, and encouraged the Special Rapporteur, within his mandate, to continue focusing on the issues of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance and incitement to hatred, which impede peaceful coexistence and harmony within societies, and to present reports in this regard to the Human Rights Council and the Assembly. The Assembly also reiterated the invitation to the Special Rapporteur to consider examining national models of mechanisms that measure racial equality and their added value in the eradication of racial discrimination and to report on such challenges, successes and best practices in his next report (resolution 68/151).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the interim report of the Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance (resolution 68/151).

Combating glorification of Nazism and other practices that contribute to fuelling contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance (resolution 68/150)

At its sixty-eighth session, the General Assembly reaffirmed the relevant provisions of the Durban Declaration and of the outcome document of the Durban Review Conference, in which States condemned the persistence and resurgence of neo-Nazism, neo-Fascism and violent nationalist ideologies based on racial and national prejudice and stated that those phenomena could never be justified in any instance or in any circumstances; recalled the request of the Commission on Human Rights in its resolution 2005/5 that the Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance continue to reflect on the issue, make relevant recommendations in his future reports and seek and take into account the views of Governments and non-governmental organizations; and requested the Special Rapporteur to prepare, for submission to the Assembly at its sixty-ninth session and to the Human Rights Council at its twenty-sixth session, reports on the implementation of the resolution based on the views collected from Governments and non-governmental organizations (resolution 68/150).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance (resolution 68/150).

References for the sixty-seventh session (agenda item 67 (a))

Reports of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination on its seventy-eighth and seventy-ninth sessions and on its eightieth session: Supplement No. 18 (A/66/18 and A/67/18)

Reports of the Secretary-General:

Status of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (A/67/321)

Financial situation of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (A/67/322)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance (A/67/328)

Summary records	A/C.3/67/SR.28-30, 39, 41 and 43
Report of the Third Committee	A/67/455
Plenary meeting	A/67/PV.60
Resolution	67/156

References for the sixty-eighth session (agenda item 67 (a))

Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination on its eighty-first and eighty-second sessions (A/68/18)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance (A/68/329)

Summary records	A/C.3/68/SR.38-40 (jointly with item 68), 44, 46, 49 and 54
Report of the Third Committee	A/68/454
Plenary meeting	A/68/PV.70
Resolutions	68/150 and 68/151
Decision	68/534

(b) Comprehensive implementation of and follow-up to the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action

At its sixty-eighth session, the General Assembly proclaimed the International Decade for People of African Descent, commencing on 1 January 2015 and ending on 31 December 2024, with the theme "People of African descent: recognition, justice and development", to be officially launched immediately following the general debate of the sixty-ninth session of the Assembly, and called for the allocation of predictable funding from the regular budget and extrabudgetary resources of the United Nations for the effective implementation of the programme of action and activities under the International Decade (resolution 68/237).

References for the sixty-eighth session (agenda item 67 (b))

Reports of the Secretary-General:

How to make the International Decade for People of African Descent effective (A/67/879)

Global efforts for the total elimination of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance and the comprehensive implementation of and follow-up to the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action (A/68/564)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance (A/68/333)	
Draft resolution	A/68/L.34
Summary records	A/C.3/68/SR.38-40 (jointly with item 68) and 54
Report of the Third Committee	A/68/454
Plenary meetings	A/68/PV.70 and 72
Resolution	68/237
Decision	68/534

68. Right of peoples to self-determination

Use of mercenaries as a means of violating human rights and impeding the exercise of the right of peoples to self-determination

At its sixty-eighth session, the General Assembly requested the Working Group on the use of mercenaries as a means of violating human rights and impeding the exercise of the right of peoples to self-determination to continue the work already done by previous Special Rapporteurs on the use of mercenaries on the strengthening of the international legal framework for the prevention and sanction of the recruitment, use, financing and training of mercenaries, taking into account the proposal for a new legal definition of a mercenary drafted by the Special Rapporteur in his report to the Commission on Human Rights at its sixtieth session. In addition, the Assembly recalled the holding of the second session of the open-ended intergovernmental working group to consider the possibility of elaborating an international regulatory framework on the regulation, monitoring and oversight of the activities of private military and security companies, expressed satisfaction at the participation of experts, including of the members of the Working Group on the use of mercenaries, as resource persons at the above-mentioned session, and requested the Working Group and other experts to continue their participation during the third session of the open-ended intergovernmental working group. Moreover, the Assembly requested the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, as a matter of priority, to publicize the adverse effects of the activities of mercenaries on the right of peoples to self-determination and, when requested and where necessary, to render advisory services to States that are affected by those activities; requested the Working Group to consult States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations in the implementation of the resolution and to report, with specific recommendations, to the Assembly at its sixty-ninth session its findings on the use of mercenaries to undermine the enjoyment of all human rights and to impede the exercise of the right of peoples to self-determination (resolution 68/152).

At the same session, the General Assembly reaffirmed that the universal realization of the right of all peoples, including those under colonial, foreign and alien domination, to self-determination was a fundamental condition for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights, and declared its firm opposition to acts of foreign military intervention, aggression and occupation resulting in the

suppression of the right of peoples to self-determination. The Assembly requested the Human Rights Council to continue to give special attention to violations of human rights, especially the right to self-determination, resulting from foreign military intervention, aggression or occupation, and requested the Secretary-General to report on the question to the Assembly at its sixty-ninth session (resolution 68/153).

At its twenty-fourth session, the Human Rights Council requested the Working Group on the use of mercenaries to consult States, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and other relevant actors of civil society in the implementation of the resolution and to report its findings on the use of mercenaries as a means of violating human rights and impeding the exercise of the right of peoples to self-determination to the General Assembly at its sixty-ninth session and to the Council at its twenty-seventh session (Human Rights Council resolution 24/13).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on the right of peoples to self-determination (resolution 68/153);

(b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Working Group on the use of mercenaries as a means of violating human rights and impeding the exercise of the right of peoples to self-determination (resolution 68/152).

References for the sixty-eighth session (agenda item 68)

Report of the Secretary-General on the right of peoples to self-determination (A/68/318)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Working Group on the use of mercenaries as a means of violating human rights and impeding the exercise of the right of peoples to self-determination (A/68/339)

Summary records	A/C.3/68/SR.38-40, 44, 46, 47, 49 and 51
Report of the Third Committee	A/68/455
Plenary meeting	A/68/PV.70
Resolutions	68/152 and 68/153

69. Promotion and protection of human rights

(a) Implementation of human rights instruments

Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the Optional Protocol thereto

At its sixty-seventh session, the General Assembly called upon those States that had not yet done so to consider signing and ratifying the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the Optional Protocol thereto as a matter of priority, welcomed the holding of the fifth session of the Conference of States Parties to the Convention from 12 to 14 September 2012, and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its sixty-ninth session a report on the status of the

Convention and the Optional Protocol thereto and on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 67/160).

At its sixty-eighth session, the General Assembly welcomed the reports of the Human Rights Committee and of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights on its forty-sixth and forty-seventh sessions and on its forty-eighth and forty-ninth sessions, invited the Chairs of the Committees to address and engage in an interactive dialogue with the Assembly at its sixty-ninth and seventieth sessions under the item entitled "Promotion and protection of human rights", within existing resources, and requested the Secretary-General to keep the Assembly informed of the status of the International Covenants on Human Rights and the Optional Protocols thereto, including all reservations and declarations, through the United Nations websites (resolution 68/155).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 67/160).

Interim report of the Special Rapporteur on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment

At its sixty-eighth session, the General Assembly welcomed the interim report of the Special Rapporteur on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment and encouraged him to continue to include in his recommendations proposals for the prevention and investigation of torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, including its gender-based manifestations; requested the Special Rapporteur to continue to consider including in his report information on the follow-up by States to his recommendations, visits and communications, including progress made and problems encountered, and on other official contacts; called upon all States to cooperate with and assist the Special Rapporteur in the performance of his task, to supply all necessary information requested by the Special Rapporteur, to fully and expeditiously respond to and follow up on his urgent appeals, to give serious consideration to responding favourably to requests by the Special Rapporteur to visit their countries and to enter into a constructive dialogue with the Special Rapporteur on requested visits to their countries as well as with respect to the follow-up to his recommendations; and decided to consider at the sixty-ninth and seventieth sessions the interim report of the Special Rapporteur (resolution 68/156).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur (resolution 68/156).

Report of the Committee against Torture

At its sixty-eighth session, the General Assembly urged all States that had not yet done so to become parties to the Convention against Torture and to give early consideration to signing and ratifying the Optional Protocol thereto as a matter of priority; invited the Chairs of the Committee against Torture and the Subcommittee on Prevention of Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment to present oral reports on the work of the committees and to engage in an interactive dialogue with the Assembly at its sixty-ninth and seventieth sessions; requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Human Rights Council and to the Assembly at its sixty-ninth and seventieth sessions a report on the operations of the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture and the Special Fund established by the Optional Protocol; and decided to consider at its sixty-ninth and

seventieth sessions the reports of the Secretary-General and the Committee (resolution 68/156).

Document: Report of the Committee against Torture: Supplement No. 44 (A/69/44).

Status of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment

At its thirty-ninth session, in 1984, the General Assembly adopted and opened for signature, ratification and accession the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (resolution 39/46, annex), and called upon all Governments to consider signing and ratifying the Convention as a matter of priority (resolution 39/46). The Convention entered into force on 26 June 1987. As at 13 March 2014, 154 States had ratified or acceded to the Convention.

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly adopted and opened for signature, ratification and accession the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (resolution 57/199, annex). The Optional Protocol entered into force on 22 June 2006. As at 13 March 2014, 67 States parties to the Convention had ratified or acceded to the Optional Protocol.

At its sixty-eighth session, the General Assembly decided to consider at its sixty-ninth and seventieth sessions the reports of the Secretary-General and the Committee against Torture (resolution 68/156).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Committee against Torture: Supplement No. 44 (A/69/44);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 68/156).

Special Fund established by the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment

The Special Fund was established pursuant to article 26 of the Optional Protocol to help finance the implementation of the recommendations made by the Subcommittee on Prevention of Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment following a visit to a State party to the Optional Protocol, as well as education programmes of national preventive mechanisms.

At its sixty-eighth session, the General Assembly appealed to all States and organizations to contribute annually to the Fund and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly on the operations of the Special Fund at its sixty-ninth session (resolution 68/156).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 68/156).

Status of the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture

At its thirty-sixth session, in 1981, the General Assembly established the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture and requested the Secretary-General to report to it annually on the administration of the Fund (resolution 36/151). The Fund receives voluntary contributions for distribution through established channels of assistance to victims of torture and their relatives, as humanitarian, legal and

financial aid, including psychological, medical, social and other forms of assistance. The Fund is administered in accordance with the Financial Regulations and Rules of the United Nations by the Secretary-General, with the advice of the Board of Trustees.

At its sixty-eighth session, the General Assembly appealed to all States and organizations to contribute annually to the Fund, preferably with a substantial increase in the level of contributions, and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Human Rights Council and to the Assembly at its sixty-ninth session a report on the operations of the Fund (resolution 68/156).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 68/156).

References for the sixty-seventh session (agenda item 69 (a))

Report of the Secretary-General on the status of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the Optional Protocol thereto (A/67/281)

Summary records	A/C.3/67/SR.20, 21, 31 (jointly with sub-item (d)), 35, 38 and 40
Report of the Third Committee	A/67/457/Add.1
Plenary meeting	A/67/PV.60
Resolution	67/160

References for the sixty-eighth session (agenda item 69 (a))

Report of the Human Rights Committee on its 103rd and 104th sessions: Supplement No. 40 (A/67/40) (vols. I and II)

Report of the Human Rights Committee on its 105th, 106th and 107th sessions: Supplement No. 40 (A/68/40) (vol. I and vol. II (Parts One and Two))

Report of the Committee against Torture on its forty-ninth and fiftieth sessions: Supplement No. 44 (A/68/44)

Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture (A/68/282)

Note by the Secretary-General on the Special Fund established by the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (A/68/281)

Notes by the Secretary-General transmitting:

Interim report of the Special Rapporteur on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment (A/68/295)

Report of the Chairs of the human rights treaty bodies on their twenty-fifth meeting (A/68/334)

Summary records	A/C.3/68/SR.21, 22, 33, 36, 43, 44 and 46
Report of the Third Committee	A/68/456/Add.1
Plenary meeting	A/68/PV.70
Resolutions	68/155 and 68/156

(b) Human rights questions, including alternative approaches for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms

Report of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights defenders

At its sixty-sixth session, the General Assembly urged all States to cooperate with and assist the Special Rapporteur in the performance of her mandate and to provide all information in a timely manner, as well as to respond without undue delay to communications transmitted to them by the Special Rapporteur; called upon States to give serious consideration to responding favourably to the requests of the Special Rapporteur to visit their countries, and urged them to enter into a constructive dialogue with the Special Rapporteur with respect to the follow-up to and implementation of her recommendations, so as to enable the Special Rapporteur to fulfil her mandate even more effectively (resolution 66/164).

At its sixty-eighth session, the General Assembly called upon States to pay particular attention to the situation of women human rights defenders and requested the Special Rapporteur to continue to report annually on her activities to the Assembly and to the Human Rights Council in accordance with her mandate (resolution 68/181).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur (resolution 68/181).

Globalization and its impact on the full enjoyment of all human rights

The General Assembly considered this question from its fifty-fourth to sixty-seventh sessions (resolutions 54/165, 55/102, 56/165, 57/205, 58/193, 59/184, 60/152, 61/156, 62/151, 63/176, 64/160, 65/216, 66/161 and 67/165).

At its sixty-eighth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to continue to seek further the views of Member States and relevant agencies of the United Nations system and to submit to the Assembly at its sixty-ninth session a substantive report on the subject based on those views, including recommendations on ways to address the impact of globalization on the full enjoyment of all human rights (resolution 68/168).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 68/168).

Extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions

At its sixty-seventh session, the General Assembly demanded that all States ensure that the practice of extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions was brought to an end and that they take effective action to prevent, combat and eliminate the phenomenon in all its forms and manifestations; and requested the Special Rapporteur of the Human Rights Council on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions to submit to the Assembly at its sixty-ninth session a report on the

situation worldwide in regard to extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions and his recommendations for more effective action to combat the phenomenon (resolution 67/168).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur (resolution 67/168).

Elimination of all forms of intolerance and of discrimination based on religion or belief

At its sixty-eighth session, the General Assembly strongly condemned all forms of intolerance and of discrimination based on religion or belief, as well as violations of freedom of thought, conscience and religion or belief, and requested the Special Rapporteur of the Human Rights Council on freedom of religion or belief to submit an interim report to the Assembly at its sixty-ninth session (resolution 68/170).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the interim report of the Special Rapporteur (resolution 68/170).

Protection of and assistance to internally displaced persons

At its sixty-eighth session, the General Assembly encouraged the Special Rapporteur on the human rights of internally displaced persons, through continuous dialogue with Governments and all intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations concerned, to continue his analysis of the root causes of internal displacement and of the needs and human rights of those displaced, measures of prevention, including early warning, and ways to strengthen protection and assistance, as well as durable solutions for internally displaced persons; to continue to promote comprehensive strategies, taking into account the primary responsibility of States for the protection of and assistance to internally displaced persons within their jurisdiction; and to continue to explore the human rights implications and dimensions of disaster-induced internal displacement, with a view to supporting Member States in their efforts to build local resilience and capacity to prevent displacement or to provide assistance and protection to those who are forced to flee; and requested him to submit to the Assembly at its sixty-ninth and seventieth sessions a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 68/180).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur (resolution 68/180).

Report of the Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges and lawyers

At its seventeenth session, the Human Rights Council decided to extend the mandate of the Special Rapporteur for a period of three years and requested her to report regularly to the Council and annually to the General Assembly (Human Rights Council resolution 17/2).

At its sixty-eighth session, the General Assembly considered the report of the Special Rapporteur (decision 68/536).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur (Human Rights Council resolution 17/2).

The right to food

The General Assembly considered this question at its fifty-sixth to sixty-seventh sessions (resolutions 56/155, 57/226, 58/186, 59/202, 60/165, 61/163, 62/164, 63/187, 64/159, 65/220, 66/158 and 67/174).

At its sixty-eighth session, the General Assembly took note with appreciation of the interim report of the Special Rapporteur of the Human Rights Council on the right to food, called upon all Governments to cooperate with and assist the Special Rapporteur in his task and requested the Special Rapporteur to submit to the Assembly at its sixty-ninth session an interim report on the implementation of the resolution and to continue his work (resolution 68/177).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the interim report of the Special Rapporteur (resolution 68/177).

Effective promotion of the Declaration on the Rights of Persons Belonging to National or Ethnic, Religious and Linguistic Minorities

At its sixty-eighth session, the General Assembly welcomed the reports of the Independent Expert on minority issues and their special focus on institutional attention to the rights of persons belonging to national or ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities within governmental organs, national human rights institutions and other relevant national bodies as a means of promoting their rights and on rights-based approaches to the protection and promotion of the rights of persons belonging to religious minorities; commended the Independent Expert for the work that had been done and the important role played in raising the level of awareness of and in giving added visibility to the rights of persons belonging to national or ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities, and for her guiding role in the preparations for and the work of the Forum on Minority Issues, which contributes to efforts to improve cooperation and coordination among all United Nations mechanisms relating to the rights of persons belonging to minorities; and invited the Independent Expert to report annually to the Assembly (resolution 68/172).

At its twenty-fifth session, the Human Rights Council decided to extend the mandate of the current mandate holder as a Special Rapporteur on minority issues for a period of three years, and requested the Special Rapporteur to submit an annual report on his/her activities to the Council and to the General Assembly, including recommendations for effective strategies for the better implementation of the rights of persons belonging to national or ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities (Human Rights Council resolution 25/5).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur on minority issues (resolution 68/172).

The role of the Ombudsman, mediator and other national human rights institutions in the promotion and protection of human rights

At its sixty-seventh session, the General Assembly encouraged the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, through its advisory services, to develop and support activities dedicated to the existing Ombudsman, mediator and other national human rights institutions and to strengthen their role within national systems for human rights protection, and requested the Secretary-

General to report to the Assembly at its sixty-ninth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 67/163).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 67/163).

United Nations Human Rights Training and Documentation Centre for South-West Asia and the Arab Region

At its sixtieth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to give their support to the establishment of a United Nations human rights training and documentation centre for South-West Asia and the Arab region, to conclude an agreement with the host country, Qatar, regarding its establishment and to make available resources for the establishment of the centre (resolution 60/153).

At its sixty-eighth session, the General Assembly endorsed the proposal of the Secretary-General to strengthen the Centre, as proposed in his report, with the costs to be borne by the regular budget and extrabudgetary resources, as recommended by the Secretary-General, in order to ensure the full implementation of the mandate of the Centre. In addition, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to it at its sixty-ninth session a report, in accordance with existing rules and procedures, on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 68/241).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 68/241).

Protection of migrants

At its sixty-eighth session, the General Assembly called upon States to promote and protect effectively the human rights and fundamental freedoms of all migrants regardless of migration status, especially those of women and children, and to address international migration through international, regional or bilateral cooperation and dialogue and a comprehensive and balanced approach, recognizing the roles and responsibilities of countries of origin, transit and destination in promoting and protecting the human rights of all migrants and avoiding approaches that might aggravate their vulnerability; invited the Chair of the Committee on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families to present an oral report on the work of the Committee and to engage in an interactive dialogue with the Assembly at its sixty-ninth session; and invited the Special Rapporteur on the human rights of migrants to submit his report to the Assembly and to engage in an interactive dialogue at its sixty-ninth session (resolution 68/179).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur (resolution 68/179).

Protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism

At its sixty-eighth session, the General Assembly welcomed the work of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to implement the mandate given to her in 2005, in resolution 60/158, and requested the High Commissioner to continue her efforts in that regard; took note with appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General on protecting human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism; and requested all Governments to cooperate fully with the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental

freedoms while countering terrorism in the performance of the tasks and duties mandated, including by reacting promptly to the urgent appeals of the Special Rapporteur and providing the information requested, and to give serious consideration to responding favourably to requests by the Special Rapporteur to visit their countries (resolution 68/178).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur (resolution 68/178).

Promotion of a democratic and equitable international order

At its sixty-eighth session, the General Assembly affirmed that a democratic and equitable international order fosters the full realization of all human rights for all, and requested the Independent Expert on the promotion of a democratic and equitable international order to submit to the Assembly at its sixty-ninth session an interim report on the implementation of the resolution and to continue his work (resolution 68/175).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the interim report of the Independent Expert (resolution 68/175).

The right to development

The General Assembly has considered this question annually since its forty-first session, in 1986, at which it adopted the Declaration on the Right to Development (resolutions 41/128, 42/117, 43/127, 44/62, 45/97, 46/123, 47/123, 48/130, 49/183, 50/184, 51/99, 52/136, 53/155, 54/175, 55/108, 56/150, 57/223, 58/172, 59/185, 60/157, 61/169, 62/161, 63/178, 64/172, 65/219, 66/155 and 67/171).

At its sixty-eighth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Assembly at its sixty-ninth session and an interim report to the Human Rights Council on the implementation of the resolution, including efforts undertaken at the national, regional and international levels in the promotion and realization of the right to development, and invited the Chair-Rapporteur of the Working Group on the Right to Development to present an oral report and to engage in an interactive dialogue with the Assembly at its sixty-ninth session (resolution 68/158).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 68/158).

Human rights and unilateral coercive measures

The General Assembly considered this item at its fifty-first to sixty-seventh sessions (resolutions 51/103, 52/120, 53/141, 54/172, 55/110, 56/148, 57/222, 58/171, 59/188, 60/155, 61/170, 62/162, 63/179, 64/170, 65/217, 66/156 and 67/170).

At its sixty-eighth session, the General Assembly urged all States to cease adopting or implementing any unilateral measures not in accordance with international law, international humanitarian law, the Charter of the United Nations and the norms and principles governing peaceful relations among States, in particular those of a coercive nature, with all their extraterritorial effects, which create obstacles to trade relations among States; requested the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to give priority to the resolution in her annual report to the Assembly; reaffirmed the request of the Human Rights Council that the Office of

the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights organize a workshop on the impact of the application of unilateral coercive measures on the enjoyment of human rights by the affected populations, in particular their socioeconomic impact on women and children, in the States targeted; and requested the Secretary-General to continue to collect the views of Member States and information on the implications and negative effects of unilateral coercive measures on their populations and to submit an in-depth and comprehensive report thereon to the Assembly at its sixty-ninth session, while reiterating once again the need to highlight the practical and preventive measures in that respect (resolution 68/162).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 68/162).

Combating intolerance, negative stereotyping, stigmatization, discrimination, incitement to violence and violence against persons, based on religion or belief

The General Assembly considered the question at its sixtieth to sixty-seventh sessions (resolutions 60/150, 61/164, 62/154, 63/171, 64/156, 65/224, 66/167 and 67/178).

At its sixty-eighth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its sixty-ninth session a report that includes information provided by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on steps taken by States to combat intolerance, negative stereotyping, stigmatization, discrimination, incitement to violence and violence against persons, based on religion or belief, as set forth in the resolution (resolution 68/169).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 68/169).

Missing persons

At its sixty-seventh session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to bring the resolution to the attention of all Governments, the competent United Nations bodies, the specialized agencies, regional intergovernmental organizations and international humanitarian organizations and to submit a comprehensive report on the implementation of the resolution, including relevant recommendations, to the Human Rights Council at its relevant session and to the Assembly at its sixty-ninth session (resolution 67/177).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 67/177).

The right to privacy in the digital age

At its sixty-eighth session, the General Assembly requested the High Commissioner for Human Rights to submit a report on the protection and promotion of the right to privacy in the context of domestic and extraterritorial surveillance and/or the interception of digital communications and the collection of personal data, including on a mass scale, to the Human Rights Council at its twenty-seventh session and to the Assembly at its sixty-ninth session, with views and recommendations, to be considered by Member States (resolution 68/167).

Document: Report of the High Commissioner (resolution 68/167).

The safety of journalists and the issue of impunity

At its sixty-eighth session, the General Assembly proclaimed 2 November as the International Day to End Impunity for Crimes against Journalists and urged Member States to do their utmost to prevent violence against journalists and to promote a safe and enabling environment for journalists to perform their work independently and without undue interference. It invited the relevant agencies, organizations, funds and programmes of the United Nations system to consider identifying focal points for the exchange of information about the implementation of the United Nations Plan of Action on the Safety of Journalists and the Issue of Impunity, in cooperation with Member States and under the overall coordination of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. The Assembly requested the Secretary-General to report to it at its sixty-ninth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 68/163).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 68/163).

Human rights and extreme poverty

At its sixty-third session, the General Assembly welcomed the appointment of the new independent expert on the question of human rights and extreme poverty and the renewed mandate that she had received (resolution 63/175).

The Human Rights Council renewed the mandate of the Independent Expert on the question of human rights and extreme poverty for a period of three years and requested the Independent Expert to report yearly to the Council and to the General Assembly (Human Rights Council resolution 8/11).

At its fifteenth session, the Human Rights Council took note with satisfaction of the progress report of the Independent Expert on the question of human rights and extreme poverty on the draft guiding principles on extreme poverty and human rights, and invited the Independent Expert, on the basis of the report of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, to pursue further work on the draft guiding principles on extreme poverty and human rights with a view to submitting a final draft of the revised guiding principles to the Council at its twenty-first session (Human Rights Council resolution 15/19).

At its seventeenth session, the Human Rights Council decided to extend the mandate of the Independent Expert as a special rapporteur on extreme poverty and human rights for a period of three years and requested the Special Rapporteur to submit an annual report to the General Assembly and to the Council (Human Rights Council resolution 17/13).

The Special Rapporteur submitted a final draft of the revised guiding principles (A/HRC/21/39) to the Human Rights Council at its twenty-first session. At the same session, the Council adopted the guiding principles and decided to transmit them to the General Assembly for its consideration (Human Rights Council resolution 21/11).

At its sixty-seventh session, the General Assembly took note with appreciation of the guiding principles on extreme poverty and human rights and requested the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to disseminate them. In addition, the Assembly welcomed the work undertaken by the Special Rapporteur on extreme poverty and human rights and her reports (resolution 67/164).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur (resolution 67/164).

Moratorium on the use of the death penalty

At its sixty-seventh session, the General Assembly welcomed the report of the Secretary-General on the moratorium on the use of the death penalty and the recommendations contained therein, and, inter alia, requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its sixty-ninth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 67/176).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 67/176).

International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance

At its sixty-first session, the General Assembly adopted and opened for signature, ratification and accession the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (resolution 61/177). The Convention entered into force on 23 December 2010.

At its sixty-eighth session, the General Assembly welcomed the fact that 93 States had signed the Convention and 41 had ratified or acceded to it, and called upon States that had not yet done so to consider signing, ratifying or acceding to the Convention as a matter of priority, as well as to consider the option provided for in articles 31 and 32 of the Convention regarding the Committee on Enforced Disappearances; also welcomed the work achieved by the Committee, and in particular the consideration, during its fourth session, of the first reports submitted by States parties under article 29 of the Convention, and encouraged all States parties to the Convention to submit their reports, to support and promote the work of the Committee and to implement its recommendations; invited the Chair of the Committee and the Chair of the Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances to address and engage in an interactive dialogue with the Assembly at its sixty-ninth session; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly a report on the status of the Convention and the implementation of the resolution at that session (resolution 68/166).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 68/166).

References for the sixty-seventh session (agenda item 69 (b))

Reports of the Secretary-General:

Moratorium on the use of the death penalty (A/67/226)

Human rights in the administration of justice (A/67/260 and Add.1)

Missing persons (A/67/267 and Corr.1)

Role of the Ombudsman, mediator and other national human rights institutions in the promotion and protection of human rights (A/67/288)

Notes by the Secretary-General transmitting:

Report of the Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions (A/67/275)

Report of the Special Rapporteur on extreme poverty and human rights (A/67/278)

Summary records	A/C.3/67/SR.22-27, 29, 31, 34, 35 (jointly with sub-item (c)), 36, 38, 40-44, 47 and 48
Report of the Third Committee	A/67/457/Add.2 and Corr.1
Plenary meeting	A/67/PV.60
Resolutions	67/163, 67/164, 67/166, 67/168, 67/173, 67/176 and 67/177

References for the sixty-eighth session (agenda item 69 (b))

Report of the Committee on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families on its seventeenth and eighteenth sessions: Supplement No. 48 (A/68/48)

Report of the Committee on Enforced Disappearances on its third and fourth sessions: Supplement No. 56 (A/68/56)

Reports of the Secretary-General:

Globalization and its impact on the full enjoyment of all human rights (A/68/177)

International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (A/68/210 and Add.1)

Human rights and unilateral coercive measures (A/68/211)

United Nations Human Rights Training and Documentation Centre for South-West Asia and the Arab Region (A/68/287)

Combating intolerance, negative stereotyping, stigmatization, discrimination, incitement to violence and violence against persons, based on religion or belief (A/68/546)

Consolidated report of the Secretary-General and the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on the right to development (A/HRC/24/27)

Notes by the Secretary-General transmitting:

Report of the Special Rapporteur on the human rights of internally displaced persons (A/68/225)

Report of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights defenders (A/68/262)

Report of the Special Rapporteur on the human rights of migrants (A/68/283)

Report of the Independent Expert on the promotion of a democratic and equitable international order (A/68/284)

Interim report of the Special Rapporteur on the right to food (A/68/288)

Interim report of the Special Rapporteur on freedom of religion or belief (A/68/290)

Report of the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of the right to freedom of opinion and expression (A/68/362)

Summary records	A/C.3/68/SR.23-37 (jointly with sub-item (c)), 43, 44, 46, 47 and 49-54
Report of the Third Committee	A/68/456/Add.2
Plenary meetings	A/68/PV.70 and 72
Resolutions	68/158, 68/160, 68/162, 68/163, 68/166 to 68/170, 68/175, 68/177, 68/179 to 68/181 and 68/241

(c) Human rights situations and reports of special rapporteurs and representatives

Situation of human rights in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

At its sixtieth session, in 2004, the Commission on Human Rights requested the Chair of the Commission to appoint a special rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (Commission resolution 2004/13). The mandate of the Special Rapporteur has been renewed annually since then.

At its sixty-eighth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit a comprehensive report on the situation in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea at its sixty-ninth session, and requested the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to continue to report his findings and recommendations, as well as to report on the outcome of and follow-up to the work of the commission of inquiry, in line with any decisions of the Human Rights Council at its twenty-fifth session (resolution 68/183).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 68/183);

(b) Note by the Secretary-General submitting the report of the Special Rapporteur (resolution 68/183).

Situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran

At its twenty-second session, the Human Rights Council extended the mandate of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran for a further period of one year and requested the Special Rapporteur to submit a report on the implementation of his mandate to the Council at its twenty-fifth session and to the General Assembly at its sixty-eighth session (Human Rights Council resolution 22/23).

At its sixty-eighth session, the General Assembly welcomed pledges made by the new President of the Islamic Republic of Iran with regard to some important human rights issues and encouraged the Islamic Republic of Iran to take concrete action to ensure that those pledges can result in demonstrable improvements as soon as

possible and to uphold the Government's obligations under its national laws and under international human rights law, and expressed deep concern at serious ongoing and recurring human rights violations in the Islamic Republic of Iran. It also expressed deep concern that, despite the standing invitation issued by the Islamic Republic of Iran to all thematic special procedures mandate holders, it had not fulfilled any requests from those special mechanisms to visit the country since 2005 and had left unanswered the vast majority of the numerous and repeated communications from those special mechanisms, and strongly urged the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran to fully cooperate with the special mechanisms, including facilitating their visits to its territory, so that credible and independent investigations of all allegations of human rights violations could be conducted. The Assembly requested the Secretary-General to report to it at its sixty-ninth session on the progress made in the implementation of the resolution (resolution 68/184).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 68/184);

(b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the interim report of the Special Rapporteur (resolution 68/184).

Situation of human rights in Myanmar

At its forty-eighth session, in 1992, the Commission on Human Rights decided to nominate a special rapporteur to establish direct contacts with the Government and the people of Myanmar (Commission resolution 1992/58). The mandate of the Special Rapporteur has been renewed annually since then.

At its forty-eighth session, in 1993, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to assist in the implementation of the resolution (resolution 48/150). The mandate of good offices of the Secretary-General has been renewed annually since then.

The General Assembly considered the question at its forty-sixth to sixty-seventh sessions (resolutions 46/132, 47/144, 48/150, 49/197, 50/194, 51/117, 52/137, 53/162, 54/186, 55/112, 56/231, 57/231, 58/247, 59/263, 60/233, 61/232, 62/222, 63/245, 64/238, 65/241, 66/230 and 67/233).

At its sixty-eighth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its sixty-ninth session on the progress made in the implementation of the resolution and decided to remain seized of the matter on the basis of the reports of the Secretary-General and the Special Rapporteur (resolution 68/242).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 68/242);

(b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur (resolution 68/242).

References for the sixty-eighth session (agenda item 69 (c))

Reports of the Secretary-General:

Situation of human rights in Myanmar (A/68/331)

Situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran (A/68/377)

Situation of human rights in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (A/68/392)

Notes by the Secretary-General transmitting:

Report of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (A/68/319)

Report of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Palestinian territories occupied since 1967 (A/68/376 and Corr.1)

Report of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Myanmar (A/68/397)

Report of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran (A/68/503)

Summary records	A/C.3/68/SR.23-37, 43 and 46-49
Report of the Third Committee	A/68/456/Add.3
Plenary meetings	A/68/PV.70 and 72
Resolutions	68/183, 68/184 and 68/242

(d) Comprehensive implementation of and follow-up to the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action

At its forty-eighth session, in 1993, the General Assembly endorsed the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action, adopted by the World Conference on Human Rights in June 1993, and requested the Secretary-General to report annually to the Assembly on the measures taken and the progress achieved in the implementation of the recommendations of the Conference (resolution 48/121).

The General Assembly also considered the question at its forty-ninth to sixty-seventh sessions (resolutions 49/208, 50/201, 51/118, 52/148 and 53/166; and decisions 54/435, 55/422, 56/403, 57/535, 58/540, 59/529, 60/534, 61/530, 62/533, 63/535, 64/537, 65/537, 66/538 and 67/538).

At its sixty-eighth session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Third Committee (decision 68/535).

No advance documentation is expected.

Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights

At its forty-eighth session, in 1993, the General Assembly decided to create the post of United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and requested the High

Commissioner to report annually to the Commission on Human Rights and, through the Economic and Social Council, to the Assembly (resolution 48/141).

At its sixty-eighth session, the General Assembly took note of the reports considered by the Assembly in connection with the question of the promotion and protection of human rights (decision 68/536).

Document: Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights: Supplement No. 36 (A/69/36).

References for the sixty-eighth session (agenda item 69 (d))

Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights: Supplement No. 36 (A/68/36)

Summary records	A/C.3/68/SR.21-23
Report of the Third Committee	A/68/456/Add.4
Plenary meeting	A/68/PV.70
Decisions	68/535 and 68/536

E. Effective coordination of humanitarian assistance efforts

70. Strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian and disaster relief assistance of the United Nations, including special economic assistance

At its forty-eighth session, in 1993, the General Assembly decided to consider the item entitled "Strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian and disaster relief assistance of the United Nations, including special economic assistance" and its sub-items in plenary meeting (resolution 48/162, annex II).

Safety and security of humanitarian personnel and protection of United Nations personnel

The General Assembly has considered this question annually since its fifty-second session (resolutions 52/167, 53/87, 54/192, 55/175, 56/127, 57/155, 58/122, 59/211, 60/123, 61/133, 62/95, 63/138, 64/77, 65/132, 66/117 and 67/85).

At its sixty-eighth session, the General Assembly strongly urged all States to take the necessary measures to ensure the safety and security of national and international humanitarian personnel and United Nations and associated personnel. It requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its sixty-ninth session a comprehensive and updated report on the safety and security of humanitarian personnel and protection of United Nations personnel and on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 68/101).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 68/101).

References for the sixty-eighth session (agenda item 70)

Report of the Secretary-General	(A/68/489)
Draft resolution	A/68/L.24 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/68/PV.66 and 67 (jointly with item 70, sub-items (a) and (b), and item 71)
Resolution	68/101

(a) Strengthening of the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations

The item entitled "Strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian emergency assistance of the United Nations" was included in the agenda of the forty-sixth session of the General Assembly, in 1991, at the request of the Netherlands on behalf of the States members of the European Community (A/46/194). During that session, the Assembly adopted guiding principles and a framework for strengthening the coordination of humanitarian emergency assistance of the United Nations system (resolution 46/182). The Assembly has considered the question annually since then (resolutions 47/168, 48/57, 49/139 A, 50/57, 51/194, 52/168, 53/88, 54/95, 55/164, 56/107, 57/153, 58/114, 59/141, 60/124, 61/134, 62/94, 63/139, 64/76, 65/133, 66/119 and 67/87).

At its sixty-eighth session, the General Assembly, in cooperation with relevant United Nations humanitarian organizations, encouraged Member States to ensure that the basic humanitarian needs of affected populations were addressed as components of humanitarian response, while ensuring that their collaborative efforts fully adhere to humanitarian principles. The Assembly reaffirmed the obligation of all States and parties to an armed conflict, in accordance with international humanitarian law, to respect and protect humanitarian personnel, including medical personnel, facilities, transports and activities, which must not be attacked, and to ensure that the wounded and sick receive, to the fullest extent practicable and with the least possible delay, the medical care and attention required. It encouraged Member States to give appropriate consideration in the discussion on the post-2015 development agenda to disaster risk reduction and welcomed the initiative of the Secretary-General to hold the first World Humanitarian Summit in Istanbul, Turkey, in 2016, aimed at sharing knowledge and best practices in the humanitarian field to improve the coordination, capacity and effectiveness of humanitarian response, and requested the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs to ensure an inclusive, consultative, transparent preparatory process. The Assembly requested the Secretary-General to report to it at its sixty-ninth session, through the Economic and Social Council at its substantive session of 2014, on progress made in strengthening the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations and to submit a report to the Assembly on the detailed use of the Central Emergency Response Fund (resolution 68/102).

Documents: Reports of the Secretary-General:

(a) Strengthening of the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations (General Assembly resolution 68/102 and Economic and Social Council resolution 2013/6);

(b) Central Emergency Response Fund (resolution 68/102).

International cooperation on humanitarian assistance in the field of natural disasters, from relief to development

The General Assembly introduced this item at its fifty-fourth session, at the request of the Group of 77 and China, and has considered this item annually since then (resolutions 54/233, 55/163, 56/103, 57/152, 58/25, 59/212, 60/125, 61/131, 62/92, 63/141, 64/251, 65/264, 66/227 and 67/231).

At its sixty-eighth session, the General Assembly encouraged Governments, local authorities, the United Nations system and regional organizations, and invites donors and other assisting countries, to address the vulnerabilities and capacities of women and girls through gender-responsive programming, including means to address sexual and gender-based violence and various forms of exploitation in post-disaster environments, and the allocation of resources in their disaster risk reduction, response and recovery efforts in coordination with the Governments of affected countries. The Assembly encouraged Member States to provide dedicated financial contributions to preparedness, response and recovery efforts in a harmonized, flexible and complementary approach that fully utilizes and helps coordinate humanitarian and development funding options and potential and encouraged all relevant stakeholders, including Member States, to take appropriate measures to reduce and discourage the sending of unsolicited, unneeded or inappropriate relief goods in response to disasters. It encouraged Member States to put in place, as appropriate, customs measures to improve effectiveness in responding to natural disasters. The Assembly requested the Secretary-General to continue to improve the international response to natural disasters, to report thereon to the Assembly at its sixty-ninth session and to include in his report recommendations on how to ensure that humanitarian assistance is provided in ways supportive of the transition from relief to development (resolution 68/103).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 68/103).

References for the sixty-eighth session (agenda item 70 (a))

Reports of the Secretary-General:

Strengthening of the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations (A/68/84-E/2013/77)

Central Emergency Response Fund (A/68/87)

International cooperation on humanitarian assistance in the field of natural disasters, from relief to development (A/68/89)

Draft resolutions	A/68/L.25 and Add.1 and A/68/L.27 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/68/PV.66 and 67 (jointly with item 70, sub-item (b), and item 71)
Resolutions	68/102 and 68/103

(b) Assistance to the Palestinian people

The Economic and Social Council, in its resolutions 2026 (LXI) of 4 August 1976 and 2100 (LXIII) of 3 August 1977, called upon the United Nations Development Programme, the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to intensify, in coordination with the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia, their efforts in identifying the social and economic needs of the Palestinian people. It also urged those agencies and organizations to consult and cooperate with the Palestine Liberation Organization in establishing concrete projects to improve the social and economic conditions of the Palestinian people.

The General Assembly considered this question at its thirty-third to sixty-seventh sessions (resolutions 33/147, 34/133, 35/111, 36/70, 37/134, 38/145, 39/224, 40/170, 41/181, 42/166, 43/178, 44/235, 45/183, 46/201, 47/170, 48/213, 49/21 N, 50/58 H, 51/150, 52/170, 53/89, 54/116, 55/173, 56/111, 57/147, 58/113, 59/56, 60/126, 61/135, 62/93, 63/140, 64/125, 65/134, 66/118 and 67/86).

At its sixty-eighth session, the General Assembly stressed the importance of the work of the United Nations Special Coordinator for the Middle East Peace Process and Personal Representative of the Secretary-General to the Palestine Liberation Organization and the Palestinian Authority and of the steps taken under the auspices of the Secretary-General to ensure the achievement of a coordinated mechanism for United Nations activities throughout the occupied territories. The Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Assembly at its sixty-ninth session, through the Economic and Social Council, on the implementation of the resolution, containing an assessment of the assistance actually received by the Palestinian people and of the needs still unmet and specific proposals for responding effectively to them (resolution 68/100).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General on assistance to the Palestinian people (resolution 68/100).

References for the sixty-eighth session (agenda item 70 (b))

Report of the Secretary-General	(A/68/76-E/2013/65)
Draft resolution	A/68/L.22 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/68/PV.66 and 67 (jointly with item 70, sub-item (a), and item 71)
Resolution	68/100

F. Promotion of justice and international law

71. Report of the International Court of Justice

Since the twenty-third session of the General Assembly, in 1968, the International Court of Justice has submitted an annual report to the General Assembly, which considers it in accordance with Article 15, paragraph 2, of the Charter. The report of the Court is included in the provisional agenda of the Assembly pursuant to rule 13 (b) of the rules of procedure.

At its sixty-eighth session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the International Court of Justice covering the period from 1 August 2012 to 31 July 2013 (decision 68/511).

Documents:

(a) Report of the International Court of Justice: Supplement No. 4 (A/69/4);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on the Secretary-General's Trust Fund to Assist States in the Settlement of Disputes through the International Court of Justice.

References for the sixty-eighth session (agenda item 71)

Report of the International Court of Justice: Supplement No. 4 (A/68/4)

Report of the Secretary-General on the Secretary-General's Trust Fund to Assist States in the Settlement of Disputes through the International Court of Justice (A/68/349)

Plenary meeting	A/68/PV.41
Decision	68/511

72. Report of the International Criminal Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Genocide and Other Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan Citizens Responsible for Genocide and Other Such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring States between 1 January and 31 December 1994

The International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda was established on 8 November 1994 by the Security Council in its resolution 955 (1994), to which the statute of the Tribunal was annexed. Pursuant to that resolution, this item was included in the agenda of the fiftieth session of the General Assembly, in 1995.

Under article 32 of the statute of the Tribunal, the President of the Tribunal submits an annual report to the Security Council and the General Assembly. At its fifty-first and subsequent sessions, the Assembly took note of the first to seventeenth annual reports of the Tribunal (decisions 51/410, 52/412, 53/413, 54/414, 55/412, 56/409, 57/509, 58/504, 59/510, 60/505, 61/505, 62/505, 63/505, 64/505, 65/506, 66/511 and 67/510).

At its sixty-eighth session, the General Assembly took note of the eighteenth annual report of the Tribunal, covering the period from 1 July 2012 to 30 June 2013 (decision 68/508).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the nineteenth annual report of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda.

References for the sixty-eighth session (agenda item 73)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the eighteenth annual report of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda (A/68/270-S/2013/460)

Plenary meeting	A/68/PV.33 (joint debate on items 73, 74 and 130)
Decision	68/508

73. Report of the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991

The Security Council established the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia by its resolution 827 (1993). Pursuant to that resolution, this item was included in the agenda of the forty-ninth session of the General Assembly, in 1994.

In accordance with article 34 of the statute of the Tribunal, the President of the Tribunal submits an annual report to the Security Council and the General Assembly. At its forty-ninth and subsequent sessions, the Assembly took note of the first to nineteenth annual reports of the Tribunal (decisions 49/410, 50/408, 51/409, 52/408, 53/416, 54/413, 55/413, 56/408, 57/508, 58/505, 59/511, 60/506, 61/506, 62/506, 63/506, 64/506, 65/507, 66/512 and 67/508).

At its sixty-eighth session, the General Assembly took note of the twentieth annual report of the Tribunal, covering the period from 1 August 2012 to 31 July 2013 (decision 68/509).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the twenty-first annual report of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia.

References for the sixty-eighth session (agenda item 74)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the twentieth annual report of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia (A/68/255-S/2013/463)

Plenary meeting	A/68/PV.33 (joint debate on items 73, 74 and 130)
Decision	68/509

74. Report of the International Criminal Court

At its forty-ninth session, in 1994, the General Assembly, under the item entitled "Report of the International Law Commission on the work of its forty-sixth session", decided to establish an ad hoc committee to review the major issues arising out of the draft statute for an international criminal court prepared by the Commission, and to consider arrangements for the convening of an international conference of plenipotentiaries to conclude a convention on the establishment of such a court (resolution 49/53).

At its fiftieth session, the General Assembly established the Preparatory Committee on the Establishment of an International Criminal Court (resolution 50/46). In 1998, pursuant to resolution 51/207, a diplomatic conference of plenipotentiaries was held which adopted the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (A/CONF.183/9) and resolution F of the Final Act of the Conference, which established the Preparatory Commission for the International Criminal Court (A/CONF.183/10). The Assembly considered the item at its fifty-second to fifty-seventh sessions (resolutions 52/160, 53/105, 54/105, 55/155, 56/85 and 57/23). Following the entry into force of the Rome Statute on 1 July 2002, at the fifty-eighth and fifty-ninth sessions, the item was entitled "International Criminal Court" (resolutions 58/79 and 59/43).

At its fifty-ninth session, the General Assembly decided that the item should be entitled "Report of the International Criminal Court" (resolution 59/43).

Documents:

(a) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the International Criminal Court;

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on expenses incurred and reimbursements received by the United Nations in connection with assistance provided to the International Criminal Court.

References for the sixty-eighth session (agenda item 75)

Reports of the Secretary-General:

Information relevant to the implementation of article 3 of the Relationship Agreement between the United Nations and the International Criminal Court (A/68/364)

Expenses incurred and reimbursements received by the United Nations in connection with assistance provided to the International Criminal Court (A/68/366)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the International Criminal Court for 2012/13 (A/68/314)

Plenary meeting A/68/PV.42

75. Oceans and the law of the sea

The United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea entered into force on 16 November 1994. As at 1 March 2014, there were 166 parties, including the European Union.

The Agreement relating to the implementation of part XI of the Convention entered into force on 28 July 1996. The Agreement is to be interpreted and applied together with the Convention as a single instrument. As at 1 March 2014, there were 145 parties, including the European Union. The Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish

Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks entered into force on 11 December 2001. As at 1 March 2014, there were 81 parties, including the European Union.

Since 1984, the General Assembly has considered developments pertaining to the Convention, as well as those relating to ocean affairs and the law of the sea, initially under the item entitled "Law of the sea" (resolutions 39/73, 40/63, 41/34, 42/20, 43/18, 44/26, 45/145, 46/78, 47/65, 48/28, 49/28, 50/23 and 51/34) and then under the item entitled "Oceans and the law of the sea" (resolutions 52/26, 53/32, 54/31, 54/33, 55/7, 56/12, 57/33, 57/141, 58/240, 59/24, 60/30, 61/222, 62/215, 63/111, 64/71, 65/37 A and B, 66/231, 67/5 and 67/78). The Assembly also considered fisheries-related issues initially under the item entitled "Law of the sea" (resolutions 46/215, 49/116, 49/118, 50/24, 50/25, 51/35 and 51/36) and then under the item "Oceans and the law of the sea" (resolutions 52/28, 52/29, 53/33, 54/32, 55/8, 56/13, 57/142, 57/143, 58/14, 59/25, 60/31, 61/105, 62/177, 63/112, 64/72, 65/38, 66/68 and 67/79).

(a) Oceans and the law of the sea

At its forty-ninth session, in 1994, the General Assembly decided to undertake an annual review and evaluation of the implementation of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea and other relevant developments, and requested the Secretary-General to report annually to the Assembly as from its fiftieth session (resolution 49/28).

At its fifty-fourth session, the General Assembly decided to establish an open-ended informal consultative process in order to facilitate the annual review by the Assembly of developments in ocean affairs (resolution 54/33).

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly decided to establish a regular process under the United Nations for global reporting and assessment of the state of the marine environment, including socioeconomic aspects, both current and foreseeable, building on existing regional assessments, and invited the Secretary-General to establish an effective, transparent and regular inter-agency coordination mechanism on oceans and coastal issues within the United Nations system (resolution 57/141).

At its fifty-ninth session, the General Assembly decided to establish an Ad Hoc Open-ended Informal Working Group to study issues relating to the conservation and sustainable use of marine biological diversity beyond areas of national jurisdiction ("Ad Hoc Open-ended Informal Working Group") (resolution 59/24).

At its sixty-fifth session, the General Assembly decided that the Regular Process for Global Reporting and Assessment of the State of the Marine Environment, including Socioeconomic Aspects, would be overseen and guided by an Ad Hoc Working Group of the Whole of the Assembly, composed of Member States; and requested the Secretary-General to designate the Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea of the Office of Legal Affairs of the Secretariat to provide secretariat support to the Regular Process, including its established institutions (resolution 65/37 A).

At its sixty-sixth session, the General Assembly decided to initiate, within the Ad Hoc Open-ended Informal Working Group, a process with a view to ensuring that the legal framework for the conservation and sustainable use of marine biodiversity in areas beyond national jurisdiction effectively addressed those issues by

identifying gaps and ways forward, including through the implementation of existing instruments and the possible development of a multilateral agreement under the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (resolution 66/231).

At its sixty-eighth session, in 2013, the General Assembly approved the revised terms of reference for the work of UN-Oceans, with a revised mandate, as annexed to resolution 68/70. The Assembly also reaffirmed the commitment made by States in "The future we want" to address, on an urgent basis, building on the work of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Informal Working Group and before the end of the sixty-ninth session of the Assembly, the issue of the conservation and sustainable use of marine biological diversity of areas beyond national jurisdiction, including by taking a decision on the development of an international instrument under the Convention, and decided to establish a process within the Working Group to prepare for such action. The Assembly requested, in this regard, the Ad Hoc Open-ended Informal Working Group, within its mandate established by resolution 66/231 and in the light of resolution 67/78, and in order to prepare for the decision to be taken at the sixty-ninth session of the Assembly, to make recommendations to the Assembly on the scope, parameters and feasibility of an international instrument under the Convention. The Assembly decided, to this end, that the Ad Hoc Open-ended Informal Working Group would meet for three meetings of four days each, with the possibility of the Assembly deciding that additional meetings would be held, if needed, within existing resources. The Assembly requested the Secretary-General to convene three meetings of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Informal Working Group, to take place from 1 to 4 April and 16 to 19 June 2014 and from 20 to 23 January 2015, and requested the Secretary-General to make every effort to provide full conference services within existing resources. The Assembly also requested the Secretary-General to convene the fifth meeting of the Ad Hoc Working Group of the Whole on 31 March 2014 with a view to assessing the ongoing work of the first cycle of the first global integrated marine assessment and to providing any recommendations to the Assembly at its sixty-ninth session, including on the source of funding for issuance of the summary of the first global integrated marine assessment as a document of the Assembly. It requested the secretariat of the Regular Process to send the first draft of the first global integrated marine assessment to Member States for comments from June to August 2014 and decided that the Group of Experts would revise the assessment in the light of the comments received and that, once revised, the draft would be presented to the bureau of the Ad Hoc Working Group of the Whole, together with the comments received, and that, with the approval of the bureau, the draft assessment would be transmitted for consideration by the Working Group, that the assessment would be available on the website of the Regular Process in the working language of the Group of Experts, that the Secretary-General would endeavour to translate the assessment into all other official languages, subject to the availability of resources in the voluntary trust fund for the purposes of supporting the operations of the first five-year cycle of the Regular Process, and that the summary of the first global integrated marine assessment would be submitted by the Co-Chairs of the Ad Hoc Working Group of the Whole to be issued as a document of the Assembly; and also requested the secretariat of the Regular Process to convene meetings of the Group of Experts in accordance with the revised draft timetable for the first global integrated marine assessment, subject to the availability of resources. The Assembly recalled that a further review of the effectiveness and utility of the Informal Consultative Process would be undertaken by the Assembly at its sixty-ninth session; and requested the Secretary-General to convene the fifteenth

meeting of the Informal Consultative Process on Oceans and the Law of the Sea, in New York from 27 to 30 May 2014. The Assembly also requested the Secretary-General to convene the twenty-fourth Meeting of States Parties to the Convention, in New York from 9 to 13 June 2014; approved the convening by the Secretary-General of the thirty-fourth, thirty-fifth and thirty-sixth sessions of the Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf, in New York, from 27 January to 14 March 2014, from 21 July to 5 September 2014 and from 13 October to 28 November 2014, respectively; and requested the Secretary-General to prepare a report for consideration by the Assembly at its sixty-ninth session on developments and issues relating to ocean affairs and the law of the sea, including the implementation of the resolution (resolution 68/70, sects. III, VII, X, XII, XIV, XV and XVII).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 68/70);

(b) Letter from the Co-Chairs of the Ad Hoc Working Group of the Whole addressed to the President of the General Assembly transmitting the report on the work of the Ad Hoc Working Group of the Whole on the Regular Process for Global Reporting and Assessment of the State of the Marine Environment, including Socioeconomic Aspects, at its fifth meeting (resolutions 65/37 A and 68/70);

(c) Letter from the Co-Chairs of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Informal Working Group to study issues relating to the conservation and sustainable use of marine biological diversity beyond areas of national jurisdiction addressed to the President of the General Assembly transmitting the outcome of the seventh and eighth meetings of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Informal Working Group (resolutions 59/24 and 68/70);

(d) Letter from the Co-Chairs of the United Nations Open-ended Informal Consultative Process on Oceans and the Law of the Sea addressed to the President of the General Assembly transmitting the report on the work of the Informal Consultative Process at its fifteenth meeting (resolutions 54/33 and 68/70);

(e) Letter from the Permanent Representative of Côte d'Ivoire to the United Nations addressed to the President of the General Assembly (resolutions 65/37 A and 68/70);

(f) Letter from the Permanent Representative of India to the United Nations addressed to the President of the General Assembly (resolutions 65/37 A and 68/70).

References for the sixty-eighth session (agenda item 76 (a))

Report of the Secretary-General on oceans and the law of the sea (A/68/71 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1)

Report on the work of the Ad Hoc Working Group of the Whole on the Regular Process for Global Reporting and Assessment of the State of the Marine Environment, including Socioeconomic Aspects (A/68/82 and Corr.1)

Recommendations of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Informal Working Group to study issues relating to the conservation and sustainable use of marine biological diversity beyond areas of national jurisdiction (A/68/399, annex, sect. I)

Report on the work of the United Nations Open-ended Informal Consultative Process on Oceans and the Law of the Sea at its fourteenth meeting (A/68/159)

Report of the twenty-third Meeting of States Parties (SPLOS/263)

Draft resolution	A/68/L.18 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/68/PV.62 and 63 (jointly with sub-item (b))
Resolution	68/70

(b) Sustainable fisheries, including through the 1995 Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks, and related instruments

At its sixty-eighth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to convene, in April 2014, a tenth round of informal consultations of States Parties to the 1995 Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks, and related instruments for a duration of two days to consider, inter alia, regional, subregional and global implementation of the Agreement and initial preparatory work for the resumption of the Review Conference on the Agreement; and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-ninth session, under the item entitled "Oceans and the law of the sea", the sub-item entitled "Sustainable fisheries, including through the 1995 Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of the United Nations Convention or the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks, and related instruments", and to consider the possibility of including this sub-item in future provisional agendas on a biennial basis (resolution 68/71).

Document: No advance documentation is expected.

References for the sixty-eighth session (agenda item 76 (b))

Draft resolution	A/68/L.19 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/68/PV.62 and 63 (jointly with sub-item (a))
Resolution	68/71

76. Criminal accountability of United Nations officials and experts on mission

At its sixty-first session, in 2006, the General Assembly decided that the agenda item entitled "Comprehensive review of the whole question of peacekeeping operations in all their aspects", which had been allocated to the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee), should also be referred to the Sixth Committee for discussion of the report of the Group of Legal Experts on ensuring the accountability of United Nations staff and experts on mission with respect to criminal acts committed in peacekeeping operations (see A/60/980), submitted pursuant to Assembly resolutions 59/300 and 60/263 and decision 60/563 (decision 61/503 A).

At the same session, the General Assembly decided to establish an Ad Hoc Committee, open to all States Members of the United Nations or members of specialized agencies or of the International Atomic Energy Agency, for the purpose of considering the report of the Group of Legal Experts, in particular its legal aspects (resolution 61/29). The Ad Hoc Committee held two sessions at United Nations Headquarters in 2007 and 2008.

The General Assembly considered the item at its sixty-second to sixty-seventh sessions (resolutions 62/63, 63/119, 64/110, 65/20, 66/93 and 67/88).

At its sixty-eighth session, the General Assembly reaffirmed the various measures envisaged in its previous resolutions on the item, aiming, in particular, to eliminate potential jurisdictional gaps and enhance international cooperation among States, and between States and the United Nations, to ensure the criminal accountability of United Nations officials and experts on mission; urged States to provide to the Secretary-General at the appropriate time information on their handling of the credible allegations brought to their attention by the Secretary-General in accordance with paragraph 9 of the resolution; took note with appreciation of the information provided by Governments in response to its previous resolutions, and urged Governments to continue taking the measures necessary for the implementation of those resolutions, including their provisions addressing the establishment of jurisdiction over crimes, particularly those of a serious nature, as known in their existing national criminal laws, committed by their nationals while serving as United Nations officials or experts on mission, as well as cooperation among States, and to provide specific details thereon, in particular with respect to paragraph 3 of the resolution, in the information provided to the Secretary-General; and reiterated its request to the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its sixty-ninth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 68/105).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 68/105).

References for the sixty-eighth session (agenda item 78)

Report of the Secretary-General	A/68/173
Summary records	A/C.6/68/SR.10, 11, 28 and 29
Report of the Sixth Committee	A/68/461
Plenary meeting	A/68/PV.68
Resolution	68/105

77. Report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on the work of its forty-seventh session

The General Assembly established the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL) at its twenty-first session, in 1966, to promote the progressive harmonization and unification of the law of international trade, and requested the Commission to submit an annual report to the Assembly (resolution 2205 (XXI)). The Commission began its work in 1968. It originally consisted of 29 Member States representing the various geographic regions and the principal legal systems of the world. At its twenty-eighth and fifty-seventh sessions, respectively, the General Assembly increased the membership of the Commission from 29 to 36 States (resolution 3108 (XXVIII)) and from 36 to 60 States (resolution 57/20).

For the current composition of the Commission, see decisions 64/405 and 67/406.

At its sixty-eighth session, the General Assembly endorsed the efforts and initiatives of the Commission as the core legal body within the United Nations system in the field of international trade law. The Assembly commended the Commission for the finalization and adoption of the Rules on Transparency in Treaty-based Investor-State Arbitration, the Arbitration Rules (as revised in 2010, with new article 1, paragraph 4, as adopted in 2013), the Guide on the Implementation of a Security Rights Registry, the Guide to Enactment and Interpretation of the Model Law on Cross-Border Insolvency, part four of the *Legislative Guide on Insolvency Law*, on the obligations of directors in the period approaching insolvency, the guidance on procurement regulations to be promulgated in accordance with article 4 of the Model Law on Public Procurement and the glossary of procurement-related terms used in the Model Law on Public Procurement, as well as for the updating of the Model Law on Cross-Border Insolvency: The Judicial Perspective. Furthermore, the Assembly invited the Secretary-General to consider performing, in accordance with article 8 of the Rules on Transparency, the role of a repository of published information through the secretariat of the Commission, and requested the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly and the Commission in this regard (resolution 68/106).

At the same session, the General Assembly expressed its appreciation to the Commission for revising the Guide to Enactment of the Model Law on Cross-Border Insolvency and for developing and adopting part four of the *Legislative Guide on Insolvency Law*, addressing the obligations of directors of an enterprise in the period approaching the insolvency of that enterprise (resolutions 68/107 A and B).

Also at the same session, the General Assembly expressed its appreciation to the Commission for the completion and adoption of the Guide on the Implementation of a Security Rights Registry (resolution 68/108).

Also at that session, the General Assembly expressed its appreciation to the Commission for having prepared and adopted the Rules on Transparency in Treaty-based Investor-State Arbitration and the Arbitration Rules (as revised in 2010, with new article 1, paragraph 4, as adopted in 2013) (resolution 68/109).

Document: Report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on the work of its forty-seventh session: Supplement No. 17 (A/69/17).

References for the sixty-eighth session (agenda item 79)

Report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on the work of its forty-sixth session: Supplement No. 17 (A/68/17)

Summary records	A/C.6/68/SR.9, 10, 28 and 29
Report of the Sixth Committee	A/68/462
Plenary meeting	A/68/PV.68
Resolutions	68/106 to 68/109

78. United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law

The United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law was established by the General Assembly at its twentieth session, in 1965 (resolution 2099 (XX)), to contribute towards a better knowledge of international law as a means of strengthening international peace and security and of promoting friendly relations and cooperation among States. The Assembly authorized the continuation of the Programme annually until its twenty-sixth session, biennially until its sixty-fourth session and annually thereafter (resolutions 2204 (XXI), 2313 (XXII), 2464 (XXIII), 2550 (XXIV), 2698 (XXV), 2838 (XXVI), 3106 (XXVIII), 3502 (XXX), 32/146, 34/144, 36/108, 38/129, 40/66, 42/148, 44/28, 46/50, 48/29, 50/43, 52/152, 54/102, 56/77, 58/73, 60/19, 62/62, 64/113, 65/25, 66/97 and 67/91).

In the performance of the functions entrusted to him by the General Assembly, the Secretary-General is assisted by the Advisory Committee on the United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law, the members of which are appointed by the Assembly.

At its sixty-eighth session, the General Assembly approved the guidelines and recommendations contained in section III of the report of the Secretary-General on the Programme of Assistance and authorized the Secretary-General to carry out the activities specified in his report in 2014 and 2015, as well as to award a minimum of one scholarship under the Hamilton Shirley Amerasinghe Memorial Fellowship on the Law of the Sea in 2014 and 2015. The Assembly authorized the Secretary-General to continue and further develop the United Nations Audiovisual Library of International Law as a major contribution to the teaching and dissemination of international law around the world and to continue to finance the activity from provisions in the regular budget, as well as, when necessary, from voluntary financial contributions.

At the same session, the General Assembly reiterated its request to the Secretary-General in accordance with resolution 67/91, in particular paragraph 7 thereof, to provide to the programme budget for the biennium 2014-2015 the resources necessary for the Programme of Assistance to ensure the continued effectiveness and further development of the Programme, in particular the organization of United Nations Regional Courses in International Law on a regular basis and the viability of the United Nations Audiovisual Library of International Law. The Assembly requested the Secretary-General to periodically invite Member States, universities, philanthropic

foundations and other interested national and international institutions and organizations, as well as individuals, to make voluntary contributions towards the financing of the Programme of Assistance or otherwise to assist in its implementation and possible expansion. The Assembly also requested the Secretary-General to report to it at its sixty-ninth session on the implementation of the Programme of Assistance in 2014 and, following consultations with the Advisory Committee on the Programme of Assistance, to submit recommendations regarding the Programme in subsequent years. The Assembly concluded that voluntary contributions had not proven to be an adequate method for funding activities of the Programme of Assistance specified in the report of the Secretary-General and in resolution 67/91, in particular the United Nations Regional Courses in International Law and the United Nations Audiovisual Library of International Law, and that, consequently, there was a need to provide more reliable funding for those activities, taking into account the conclusion of the Advisory Committee at its forty-eighth session (resolution 68/110).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 68/110).

References for the sixty-eighth session (agenda item 80)

Report of the Secretary-General	A/68/521
Summary records	A/C.6/68/SR.11, 12, 27 and 28
Report of the Sixth Committee	A/68/463
Plenary meeting	A/68/PV.68
Resolution	68/110

79. Report of the International Law Commission on the work of its sixty-sixth session

The International Law Commission was established by the General Assembly at its second session, in 1947, with a view to giving effect to Article 13, paragraph 1 (a), of the Charter and with the objective of promoting the progressive development of international law and its codification (resolution 174 (II)).

The statute of the Commission, annexed to resolution 174 (II), was subsequently amended (resolutions 485 (V), 984 (X), 985 (X) and 36/39). The Commission consists of 34 members elected for a term of five years. The last election was held at the sixty-sixth session of the General Assembly (decision 66/506).

At its sixty-eighth session, the General Assembly expressed its appreciation to the Commission for the work accomplished at its sixty-fifth session, recommended that the Commission continue its work on the topics in its current programme; drew the attention of Governments to the importance for the Commission of having their views on the various aspects of the topics on the agenda of the Commission, in particular on all the specific issues identified in chapter III of its report, regarding the topics "Immunity of State officials from foreign criminal jurisdiction", "Formation and evidence of customary international law", "Provisional application of treaties" and "Protection of the environment in relation to armed conflicts"; drew the attention of Governments to the importance of having their comments and observations by 1 January 2014 on the draft articles and commentaries on the topic

"Expulsion of aliens", adopted on first reading by the Commission at its sixty-fourth session; noted the inclusion of the topics "Protection of the environment in relation to armed conflicts" and "Protection of the atmosphere" in the programme of work of the Commission and encouraged it to continue the examination of the topics that are in its long-term programme of work; noted the inclusion of the topic "Crimes against humanity" in the long-term programme of work of the Commission; and invited the Commission to continue to give priority to the topics "Immunity of State officials from foreign criminal jurisdiction" and "The obligation to extradite or prosecute (*aut dedere aut judicare*)" (resolution 68/112).

Document: Report of the International Law Commission on the work of its sixty-sixth session: Supplement No. 10 (A/69/10).

References for the sixty-eighth session (agenda item 81)

Report of the International Law Commission on the work of its sixty-fifth session: Supplement No. 10 (A/68/10)

Summary records	A/C.6/68/SR.17-26 and 29
Report of the Sixth Committee	A/68/464
Plenary meeting	A/68/PV.68
Resolution	68/112

80. Status of the Protocols Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and relating to the protection of victims of armed conflicts

This item was included in the agenda of the thirty-seventh session of the General Assembly, in 1982, at the request of Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden (A/37/142).

The General Assembly considered the question biennially at its thirty-seventh to sixty-fifth sessions (resolutions 37/116, 39/77, 41/72, 43/161, 45/38, 47/30, 49/48, 51/155, 53/96, 55/148, 57/14, 59/36, 61/30, 63/125 and 65/29).

At its sixty-seventh session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its sixty-ninth session a report on the status of the Additional Protocols relating to the protection of victims of armed conflicts, as well as on measures taken to strengthen the existing body of international humanitarian law, including with respect to its dissemination and full implementation at the national level, based on information received from Member States and the International Committee of the Red Cross (resolution 67/93).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 67/93).

References for the sixty-seventh session (agenda item 80)

Report of the Secretary-General	A/67/182 and Add.1
Summary records	A/C.6/67/SR.15, 24 and 25
Report of the Sixth Committee	A/67/468
Plenary meeting	A/67/PV.56
Resolution	67/93

81. Consideration of effective measures to enhance the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives

This item was included in the agenda of the thirty-fifth session of the General Assembly, in 1980, at the request of Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden (A/35/142).

The General Assembly considered the item annually at its thirty-sixth to forty-third sessions, and biennially thereafter (resolutions 36/33, 37/108, 38/136, 39/83, 40/73, 41/78, 42/154, 43/167, 45/39, 47/31, 49/49, 51/156, 53/97, 55/149, 57/15, 59/37, 61/31, 63/126 and 65/30).

At its sixty-seventh session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its sixty-ninth session a report containing information on the state of ratification of and accessions to the instruments relevant to the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives and a summary of the reports received from States on serious violations involving diplomatic and consular missions and representatives and actions taken against offenders, as well as of the views of States with respect to any measures needed or already taken to enhance the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives (resolution 67/94).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 67/94).

References for the sixty-seventh session (agenda item 81)

Report of the Secretary-General	A/67/126 and Add.1
Summary records	A/C.6/67/SR.15, 16, 24 and 25
Report of the Sixth Committee	A/67/469
Plenary meeting	A/67/PV.56
Resolution	67/94

82. Report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization

The item entitled "Need to consider suggestions regarding the review of the Charter of the United Nations" was included in the agenda of the twenty-fourth session of the General Assembly, in 1969, at the request of Colombia (A/7659).

At its twenty-ninth session, the General Assembly decided to establish an Ad Hoc Committee on the Charter of the United Nations to consider any specific proposals that Governments might make with a view to enhancing the ability of the United Nations to achieve its purposes, as well as other suggestions for the more effective functioning of the United Nations that might not require amendments to the Charter (resolution 3349 (XXIX)).

Meanwhile, another item, entitled "Strengthening of the role of the United Nations with regard to the maintenance and consolidation of international peace and security, the development of cooperation among all nations and the promotion of the rules of international law in relations between States", was included in the agenda of the twenty-seventh session of the General Assembly at the request of Romania (A/8792).

At its thirtieth session, the General Assembly decided to reconvene the Ad Hoc Committee as the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization to examine suggestions and proposals regarding the Charter and the strengthening of the role of the United Nations with regard to the maintenance and consolidation of international peace and security, the development of cooperation among all nations and the promotion of the rules of international law (resolution 3499 (XXX)).

Since its thirtieth session, the General Assembly has considered the report of the Special Committee every year (resolutions 31/28, 32/45, 33/94, 34/147, 35/164, 36/123, 37/114, 38/141, 39/88, 40/78, 41/83, 42/157, 43/170, 44/37, 45/44, 46/58, 47/38, 48/36, 49/58, 50/52, 51/209, 52/161, 53/106, 54/106, 55/156, 56/86, 57/24, 58/248, 59/44, 60/23, 61/38, 62/69, 63/127, 64/115, 65/31, 66/101 and 67/96).

At its sixty-eighth session, the General Assembly requested the Special Committee, at its session in 2014, to continue its consideration of all proposals concerning the question of the maintenance of international peace and security in all its aspects in order to strengthen the role of the United Nations, to continue to consider, in an appropriate substantive manner and framework, including the frequency of its consideration, the question of the implementation of the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations related to assistance to third States affected by the application of sanctions under Chapter VII of the Charter based on all of the related reports of the Secretary-General and the proposals submitted on the question, and to continue to consider, on a priority basis, ways and means of improving its working methods and enhancing its efficiency with a view to identifying widely acceptable measures for future implementation; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its sixty-ninth session a report on both the *Repertory of Practice of United Nations Organs* and the *Repertoire of the Practice of the Security Council* and a report on the implementation of the provisions of the Charter related to assistance to third States affected by the application of sanctions (resolution 68/115).

The Special Committee met at United Nations Headquarters from 18 to 26 February 2014.

Documents:

(a) Report of the Special Committee: Supplement No. 33 (A/69/33);

(b) Reports of the Secretary-General:

(i) *Repertory of Practice of United Nations Organs* and *Repertoire of the Practice of the Security Council* (resolution 68/115);

(ii) Implementation of the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations related to assistance to third States affected by the application of sanctions (resolution 68/115).

References for the sixty-eighth session (agenda item 84)

Report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization: Supplement No. 33 (A/68/33)

Reports of the Secretary-General:

Repertory of Practice of United Nations Organs and *Repertoire of the Practice of the Security Council* (A/68/181)

Implementation of the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations related to assistance to third States affected by the application of sanctions (A/68/226)

Summary records	A/C.6/68/SR.8, 9, 28 and 29
Report of the Sixth Committee	A/68/467
Plenary meeting	A/68/PV.68
Resolution	68/115

83. The rule of law at the national and international levels

This item was included in the provisional agenda of the sixty-first session of the General Assembly, in 2006, at the request of Liechtenstein and Mexico (A/61/142). The Assembly considered the item from its sixty-first to its sixty-seventh sessions (resolutions 61/39, 62/70, 63/128, 64/116, 65/32, 66/102, 67/1 and 67/97).

At its sixty-eighth session, the General Assembly recalled the high-level meeting of the Assembly on the rule of law at the national and international levels held during the high-level segment of its sixty-seventh session and the Declaration adopted at that meeting; reiterated its request to the Secretary-General to ensure greater coordination and coherence among United Nations entities and with donors and recipients; called upon the Secretary-General and the United Nations system to systematically address, as appropriate, aspects of the rule of law in relevant activities, including the participation of women in rule of law-related activities, recognizing the importance of the rule of law to virtually all areas of United Nations engagement; and requested the Secretary-General to submit, in a timely manner, his next annual report on United Nations rule of law activities. The Assembly invited

Member States to focus their comments in the upcoming Sixth Committee debate on the subtopic "Sharing States' national practices in strengthening the rule of law through access to justice" (resolution 68/116).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General on United Nations rule of law activities (resolution 68/116).

References for the sixty-eighth session (agenda item 85)

Report of the Secretary-General on strengthening and coordinating United Nations rule of law activities (A/68/213)

Summary records	A/C.6/68/SR.5-8 and 29
Report of the Sixth Committee	A/68/468
Plenary meeting	A/68/PV.68
Resolution	68/116

84. The scope and application of the principle of universal jurisdiction

This item was included in the provisional agenda of the sixty-fourth session of the General Assembly, in 2009, at the request of the United Republic of Tanzania (A/63/237/Rev.1). The Assembly considered the item at its sixty-fourth to sixty-seventh sessions (resolutions 64/117, 65/33, 66/103 and 67/98).

At its sixty-eighth session, the General Assembly took note with appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General prepared on the basis of comments and observations of Governments and relevant observers, invited Member States and relevant observers, as appropriate, to submit information and observations on the scope and application of universal jurisdiction, including, where appropriate, information on the relevant applicable international treaties and their national legal rules and judicial practice, and requested the Secretary-General to prepare and submit to the Assembly at its sixty-ninth session a report based on such information and observations. The Assembly decided that the Sixth Committee would continue its consideration of the item, without prejudice to the consideration of the topic and related issues in other forums of the United Nations, and that a working group of the Sixth Committee would be established at the sixty-ninth session of the Assembly to continue to undertake a thorough discussion of the scope and application of universal jurisdiction. It also decided that the Working Group would be open to all Member States and that relevant observers to the Assembly would be invited to participate in the work of the Working Group (resolution 68/117).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 68/117).

References for the sixty-eighth session (agenda item 86)

Report of the Secretary-General	A/68/113
Summary records	A/C.6/68/SR.12-14, 23, 28 and 29
Report of the Sixth Committee	A/68/469
Plenary meeting	A/68/PV.68
Resolution	68/117

85. Effects of armed conflicts on treaties

At its sixty-sixth session, in 2011, the General Assembly, under the item entitled "Report of the International Law Commission on the work of its sixty-third session", considered chapter VI of the report of the Commission which contained the draft articles on effects of armed conflicts on treaties together with a recommendation that the Assembly take note of the draft articles and that it consider, at a later stage, the elaboration of a convention on the basis of the draft articles. The Assembly took note of the articles, the text of which was annexed to resolution 66/99, and commended them to the attention of Governments without prejudice to the question of their future adoption or other appropriate action (resolution 66/99).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the sixty-sixth session (agenda item 81) (see item 79)

Report of the International Law Commission on the work of its sixty-third session Supplement No. 10 (A/66/10 and Add.1)

Summary records	A/C.6/66/SR.20-25, 27 and 30
Report of the Sixth Committee	A/66/473
Plenary meeting	A/66/PV.82
Resolution	66/99

86. Responsibility of international organizations

At its sixty-sixth session, in 2011, the General Assembly, under the item entitled "Report of the International Law Commission on the work of its sixty-third session", considered chapter V of the report of the Commission, which contained the draft articles on responsibility of international organizations together with a recommendation that the Assembly take note of the draft articles and that it consider, at a later stage, the elaboration of a convention on the basis of the draft articles. The Assembly took note of the articles, the text of which was annexed to resolution 66/100, and commended them to the attention of Governments and international organizations without prejudice to the question of their future adoption or other appropriate action (resolution 66/100).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the sixty-sixth session (agenda item 81) (see item 79)

Report of the International Law Commission on the work of its sixty-third session: Supplement No. 10 (A/66/10 and Add.1)

Summary records	A/C.6/66/SR.18-21, 23-25 and 27-28
Report of the Sixth Committee	A/66/473
Plenary meeting	A/66/PV.82
Resolution	66/100

G. Disarmament

87. Report of the International Atomic Energy Agency

The Agreement covering the relationship between the United Nations and the International Atomic Energy Agency was approved by the General Conference of the Agency on 23 October 1957 and by the General Assembly on 14 November 1957 (resolution 1145 (XII), annex). In accordance with article III of the Agreement, the Agency submits to the Assembly an annual report on its work.

At its sixty-eighth session, in 2013, the General Assembly took note with appreciation of the report of the Agency for 2012 and requested the Secretary-General to transmit to the Director General of the Agency the records of the sixty-eighth session of the Assembly relating to the activities of the Agency (resolution 68/10).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the International Atomic Energy Agency for 2013. In his statement to the General Assembly, the Director General of the Agency will give an account of any major developments since the date of issue of the report.

References for the sixty-eighth session (agenda item 88)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the International Atomic Energy Agency for 2012 and the prepared statement by the Director General of the Agency introducing the report (A/68/324)

Draft resolution	A/68/L.10 and Add.1
Plenary meeting	A/68/PV.45
Resolution	68/10

88. Reduction of military budgets

The question of the reduction of military budgets was included in the agenda of the twenty-eighth session of the General Assembly, in 1973, at the request of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (A/9191). At that session, the Assembly recommended that all States permanent members of the Security Council should reduce their military budgets by 10 per cent from the 1973 level during the following financial

year; appealed to those States to allot 10 per cent of the funds thus released for assistance to developing countries; and established a Special Committee on the Distribution of Funds Released as a Result of the Reduction of Military Budgets (resolutions 3093 A and B (XXVIII)).

The General Assembly considered the question at its twenty-ninth to thirty-second, tenth special, thirty-third to thirty-sixth, twelfth special, thirty-seventh to forty-fourth, forty-sixth to forty-ninth, fifty-first to fifty-sixth and fifty-eighth to sixty-seventh sessions (resolutions 3245 (XXIX), 3463 (XXX), 31/87, 32/85, S-10/2, para. 89, 33/67, 34/83 F, 35/142 A and B, 36/82 A, 37/95 A and B, 38/184 B, 39/64 A and B, 40/91 A and B, 41/57, 42/36, 43/73, 44/114 A and B, 46/25, 48/62, 49/66, 51/38, 52/32, 53/72, 54/43, 56/14, 58/28, 60/44, 62/13, 64/22 and 66/20; and decisions 47/418, 55/414, 59/512, 61/513, 63/516, 65/514 and 67/513).

At its thirty-fifth session, in 1980, the General Assembly recommended that Member States report annually to the Secretary-General their military expenditures of the latest fiscal year for which data were available and requested the Secretary-General to report on those matters to the Assembly on an annual basis (resolution 35/142 B).

At the sixty-eighth session, no proposals were submitted under this item.

89. African Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone Treaty

The item entitled "Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa" was included in the agenda of the twentieth session of the General Assembly, in 1965, at the request of 34 African States (A/5975).

The General Assembly considered the item at its twentieth, twenty-ninth to thirty-second, tenth special and thirty-third to fifty-second sessions, biennially between its fifty-fourth and sixty-fourth sessions, and at its sixty-fifth to sixty-seventh sessions (resolutions 2033 (XX), 3261 E (XXIX), 3471 (XXX), 31/69, 32/81, S-10/2, para. 63 (c), 33/63, 34/76 A and B, 35/146 A and B, 36/86 A and B, 37/74 A and B, 38/181 A and B, 39/61 A and B, 40/89 A and B, 41/55 A and B, 42/34 A and B, 43/71 A and B, 44/113 A and B, 45/56 A and B, 46/34 A and B, 47/76, 48/86, 49/138, 50/78, 51/53, 52/46, 54/48, 56/17, 58/30, 60/49, 62/15, 64/24, 65/39, 66/23 and 67/26).

At its sixty-eighth session, the General Assembly called upon African States that had not yet done so to sign and ratify the African Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone Treaty (Treaty of Pelindaba) as soon as possible; and called upon the African States parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons that had not yet done so to conclude comprehensive safeguards agreements with the International Atomic Energy Agency (resolution 68/25).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the sixty-eighth session (agenda item 91)

No documents were submitted for consideration under this item.

Verbatim records	A/C.1/68/PV.3-25
Report of the First Committee	A/68/403
Plenary meeting	A/68/PV.60
Resolution	68/25

90. Prohibition of the development and manufacture of new types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons: report of the Conference on Disarmament

This item was included in the agenda of the thirtieth session of the General Assembly, in 1975, at the request of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (A/10243). At that session, the Assembly requested the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament to proceed, with the assistance of qualified governmental experts, to work out the text of an agreement on the prohibition of the development and manufacture of new types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons and to submit a report on the results achieved for consideration by the Assembly at its thirty-first session (resolution 3479 (XXX)).

At its thirty-first and thirty-second sessions, tenth special, thirty-third to thirty-sixth, twelfth special, thirty-seventh to forty-third, forty-fifth, forty-eighth, fifty-first, fifty-fourth, fifty-seventh, sixtieth and sixty-third sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (see resolutions 31/74, 32/84 A and B, S-10/2, para. 77, 33/66 A and B, 34/79, 35/149, 36/89, 37/77 A and B, 38/182, 39/62, 40/90, 41/56, 42/35, 43/72, 45/66, 48/61, 51/37, 54/44, 57/50, 60/46 and 63/36; and decision S-12/24).

At its sixty-sixth session, the General Assembly requested the Conference on Disarmament to keep the matter under review; called upon all States, immediately following any recommendations of the Conference on Disarmament, to give favourable consideration to those recommendations; requested the Secretary-General to transmit to the Conference on Disarmament all documents relating to the consideration of the item by the Assembly at its sixty-sixth session; and requested the Conference on Disarmament to report the results of any consideration of the matter in its annual reports to the Assembly (resolution 66/21).

Document: Report of the Conference on Disarmament: Supplement No. 27 (A/69/27).

References for the sixty-sixth session (agenda item 88)

Report of the Conference on Disarmament on its 2011 session (A/66/27)

Verbatim records	A/C.1/66/PV.3-24
Report of the First Committee	A/66/402
Plenary meeting	A/66/PV.71
Resolution	66/21

91. Maintenance of international security — good-neighbourliness, stability and development in South-Eastern Europe

The item entitled "Maintenance of international security" was included in the agenda of the forty-eighth session of the General Assembly, in 1993, pursuant to resolution 47/60 B of 9 December 1992. The Assembly continued the consideration of the item at its forty-eighth to fiftieth sessions (resolution 48/84 A, decision 49/428 and resolutions 50/80 A and B).

At its fifty-first session, the General Assembly decided to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-third session an item entitled "The maintenance of international security — prevention of the violent disintegration of States" (resolution 51/55). The Assembly considered the item at its fifty-third session (resolution 53/71).

At its fifty-fourth session, the General Assembly, under the item entitled "Review of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security", decided to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-fifth session an item entitled "Maintenance of international security — stability and development of South-Eastern Europe" (resolution 54/62).

The General Assembly considered the question annually at its fifty-fifth to fifty-seventh sessions and biennially since then (resolutions 55/27, 56/18, 57/52, 59/59 and 61/53 and decisions 63/517 and 65/515).

At its sixty-seventh session, the General Assembly decided to include the item in the provisional agenda of its sixty-ninth session (decision 67/514).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the sixty-seventh session (agenda item 88)

No documents were submitted for consideration under this item.

Verbatim records	A/C.1/67/PV.2-22
Report of the First Committee	A/67/403
Plenary meeting	A/67/PV.48
Resolution	67/514

92. Developments in the field of information and telecommunications in the context of international security

The General Assembly considered this question at its forty-fourth session, in 1989, under the item entitled "Scientific and technological developments and their impact on international security" (resolution 44/118 A), and also at its forty-fifth and forty-seventh to forty-ninth sessions (resolutions 45/60, 47/43, 48/66 and 49/67). At its fiftieth session, the Assembly decided that an item entitled "The role of science and technology in the context of international security and disarmament" should be included in the provisional agenda of its fifty-first session (resolution 50/62). The Assembly considered the item at its fifty-first and fifty-second sessions (resolutions 51/39 and 52/33).

At its fifty-third session, the General Assembly decided that an item entitled "Developments in the field of information and telecommunications in the context of international security" should be included in the provisional agenda of its fifty-fourth session (resolution 53/70). At its fifty-fourth to sixty-seventh sessions, the Assembly continued the consideration of this item (resolutions 54/49, 55/28, 56/15, 57/53, 58/32, 59/60, 60/45, 61/54, 62/17, 63/37, 64/25, 65/41, 66/24 and 67/27).

At its sixty-eighth session, the General Assembly invited all Member States to continue to inform the Secretary-General of their views and assessments on issues of information security and requested the Secretary-General, with the assistance of a group of governmental experts, to be established in 2014 on the basis of equitable geographical distribution, to continue to study existing and potential threats in the sphere of information security and possible cooperative measures to address them (resolution 68/243).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the sixty-eighth session (agenda item 94)

Report of the Secretary-General on developments in the field of information and telecommunications in the context of international security (A/68/156 and Add.1)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Group of Governmental Experts on Developments in the Field of Information and Telecommunications in the Context of International Security (A/68/98)

Statement submitted by the Secretary-General on the programme budget implications of draft resolution A/C.1/68/L.37 (A/C.1/68/L.54)

Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions on the programme budget implications of draft resolution A/C.1/68/L.37 (A/68/7/Add.13)

Verbatim records	A/C.1/68/PV.3-25
Report of the First Committee	A/68/406
Report of the Fifth Committee	A/68/674
Plenary meeting	A/68/PV.72
Resolution	68/243

93. Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East

This item was included in the agenda of the twenty-ninth session of the General Assembly, in 1974, at the request of Iran, later joined by Egypt (A/9693 and Add.1-3).

The General Assembly considered this question at its thirtieth to thirty-second, tenth special and thirty-third to sixty-seventh sessions (resolutions 3474 (XXX), 31/71, 32/82, S-10/2, para. 63 (d), 33/64, 34/77, 35/147, 36/87 B, 37/75, 38/64, 39/54, 40/82, 41/48, 42/28, 43/65, 44/108, 45/52, 46/30, 47/48, 48/71, 49/71, 50/66, 51/41, 52/34, 53/74, 54/51, 55/30, 56/21, 57/55, 58/34, 59/63, 60/52, 61/56, 62/18, 63/38, 64/26, 65/42, 66/25 and 67/28).

At its sixty-eighth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to continue to pursue consultations with the States of the region and other concerned States in order to move towards the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East, and to submit to the Assembly at its sixty-ninth session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 68/27).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 68/27).

References for the sixty-eighth session (agenda item 95)

Report of the Secretary-General on the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East (A/68/124 (Part I) and Add.1 and 2 and A/68/124 (Part II))

Verbatim records	A/C.1/68/PV.3-25
Report of the First Committee	A/68/407
Plenary meeting	A/68/PV.60
Resolution	68/27

94. Conclusion of effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons

The item entitled "Conclusion of an international convention on the strengthening of guarantees of the security of non-nuclear States" was included in the agenda of the thirty-third session of the General Assembly, in 1978, at the request of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (A/33/241).

The General Assembly considered the question at its thirty-third to sixty-seventh sessions (resolutions 33/72 B, 34/85, 35/155, 36/95, 37/81, 38/68, 39/58, 40/86, 41/52, 42/32, 43/69, 44/111, 45/54, 46/32, 47/50, 48/73, 49/73, 50/68, 51/43, 52/36, 53/75, 54/52, 55/31, 56/22, 57/56, 58/35, 59/64, 60/53, 61/57, 62/19, 63/39, 64/27, 65/43, 66/26 and 67/29).

At its sixty-eighth session, the General Assembly recommended that the Conference on Disarmament actively continue intensive negotiations with a view to reaching early agreement and concluding effective international agreements on the question (resolution 68/28).

Document: Report of the Conference on Disarmament: Supplement No. 27 (A/69/27).

References for the sixty-eighth session (agenda item 96)

No documents were submitted for consideration under this item.

Verbatim records	A/C.1/68/PV.3-25
Report of the First Committee	A/68/408
Plenary meeting	A/68/PV.60
Resolution	68/28

95. Prevention of an arms race in outer space

This item was included in the agenda of the thirty-sixth session of the General Assembly, in 1981, at the request of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (A/36/192).

The General Assembly considered the question at each session from the thirty-sixth to the sixty-seventh sessions (resolutions 36/99, 37/83, 38/70, 39/59, 40/87, 41/53, 42/33, 43/70, 44/112, 45/55 A, 46/33, 47/51, 48/74 A, 49/74, 50/69, 51/44, 52/37, 53/76, 54/53, 55/32, 56/23, 57/57, 58/36, 59/65, 60/54, 61/58, 62/20, 63/40, 64/28, 65/44, 66/27 and 67/30).

At its sixty-eighth session, the General Assembly invited the Conference on Disarmament to establish a working group under the agenda item as early as possible during its 2014 session; and urged States conducting activities in outer space and those interested in conducting such activities to keep the Conference on Disarmament informed of the progress of bilateral and multilateral negotiations on the matter (resolution 68/29).

Document: Report of the Conference on Disarmament: Supplement No. 27 (A/69/27).

References for the sixty-eighth session (agenda item 97)

No documents were submitted for consideration under this item.

Verbatim records	A/C.1/68/PV.3-25
Report of the First Committee	A/68/409
Plenary meeting	A/68/PV.60
Resolution	68/29

96. Role of science and technology in the context of international security and disarmament

The General Assembly considered this question at its forty-fourth session, in 1989, under the item entitled "Scientific and technological developments and their impact on international security" (resolution 44/118 A). At its forty-fifth, forty-seventh to sixty-first and sixty-third to sixty-seventh sessions, the Assembly continued the consideration of this item (resolutions 45/60, 47/43, 48/66, 49/67, 50/62, 51/39, 52/33, 53/73, 54/50, 55/29, 56/20, 57/54, 58/33, 59/62, 60/51 and 61/55; and decisions 63/518, 64/514, 65/516, 66/515 and 67/515).

At its sixty-eighth session, the General Assembly decided to include this item in the provisional agenda of its sixty-ninth session (decision 68/516).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the sixty-eighth session (agenda item 98)

No documents were submitted for consideration under this item.

Verbatim records	A/C.1/68/PV.3-25
Report of the First Committee	A/68/410
Plenary meeting	A/68/PV.60
Resolution	68/516

97. General and complete disarmament

The item entitled "General and complete disarmament" was included in the agenda of the fourteenth session of the General Assembly, in 1959, at the request of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (A/4218). It has since been placed on the agenda of every session.

At its sixteenth to eighteenth and twentieth to sixty-seventh sessions, the General Assembly considered the item (resolutions 1722 (XVI), 1767 (XVII), 1884 (XVIII), 2031 (XX), 2162 (XXI), 2342 (XXII), 2454 (XXIII), 2602 (XXIV), 2661 (XXV), 2825 (XXVI), 2932 A and B (XXVII), 3184 A to C (XXVIII), 3261 A to G (XXIX), 30/84 A to E (XXX), 31/189 B, 32/87 A to G, 33/91 A to I, 34/87 A to F, 35/156 A to K, 36/97 A to L, 37/99 A to K, 38/188 A to J, 39/151 A to J, 40/94 A to O, 41/59 A to O, 42/38 A to O, 43/75 A to T, 44/116 A to U, 45/58 A to P, 46/36 A to L, 47/52 A to L, 48/75 A to L, 49/75 A to P, 50/70 A to R, 51/45 A to T, 52/38 A to T, 53/77 A to AA, 54/54 A to V, 55/33 A to Y, 56/24 A to V, 57/58 to 57/86, 58/37 to 58/59, 58/241, 59/66 to 59/95, 60/55 to 60/82, 60/226, 61/59 to 61/89, 62/22 to 62/48, 63/41 to 63/73, 63/240, 64/29, 64/30, 64/32 to 64/34, 64/37, 64/38, 64/41 to 64/44, 64/46 to 64/50, 64/53 to 64/55, 64/57, 65/45 to 65/77, 66/28 to 66/52 and 67/31 to 67/62 and 67/234 A and B; and decisions 38/447, 42/407, 43/422, 44/432, 45/415 to 45/418, 46/412, 46/413, 47/419, 47/420, 49/427, 50/420, 51/414, 54/417, 55/415, 56/411 to 56/413, 57/515, 58/517 to 58/521, 59/513 to 59/515, 60/515 to 60/519, 61/515, 62/513, 62/514, 63/519, 63/520, 64/515, 64/516, 65/517, 66/516 to 66/518 and 67/516 to 67/518).

At its sixty-eighth session, the General Assembly adopted 27 resolutions and 2 decisions under the item (resolutions 68/30 to 68/56 and decisions 68/517 and 68/518).

Document: Report of the Conference on Disarmament: Supplement No. 27 (A/69/27).

(a) Notification of nuclear tests

At its forty-second session, in 1987, the General Assembly urged States conducting nuclear explosions as well as other States having information on such explosions to provide the related data to the Secretary-General within one week of each such explosion, and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly annually a register of the information thus provided (resolution 42/38 C).

At the sixty-eighth session, no proposals were submitted under this item.

No advance documentation is expected.

(b) Compliance with non-proliferation, arms limitation and disarmament agreements and commitments

At its sixty-sixth session, the General Assembly welcomed efforts by all States to pursue additional areas of cooperation that could increase confidence in compliance with existing non-proliferation, arms limitation and disarmament agreements and commitments and reduce the possibility of misinterpretation and misunderstanding; urged those States not currently in compliance with their respective obligations and commitments to make the strategic decision to come back into compliance; and encouraged efforts by all States, the United Nations and other international organizations to prevent serious damage to international security and stability arising from non-compliance by States with their existing non-proliferation, arms limitation and disarmament obligations (resolution 66/49).

No advance documentation is expected.

(c) Treaty on a Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone in Central Asia

At its sixty-fifth session, the General Assembly welcomed the entry into force of the Treaty on a Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone in Central Asia and noted the readiness of the Central Asian countries to continue consultations with the nuclear-weapon States on a number of provisions of the Treaty (resolution 65/49).

At its sixty-seventh session, the General Assembly welcomed the adoption of an action plan of the States parties to the Treaty to strengthen nuclear security, prevent the proliferation of nuclear materials and counter nuclear terrorism in the region (resolution 67/31).

No advance documentation is expected.

(d) Measures to uphold the authority of the 1925 Geneva Protocol

At its sixty-seventh session, the General Assembly renewed its previous call to all States to observe strictly the principles and objectives of the Protocol for the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or Other Gases, and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its sixty-ninth session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 67/35).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 67/35).

(e) Effects of the use of armaments and ammunitions containing depleted uranium

At its sixty-seventh session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit an updated report on the subject to the Assembly at its sixty-ninth session, reflecting the information presented by Member States and relevant international organizations (resolution 67/36).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 67/36).

(f) The Hague Code of Conduct against Ballistic Missile Proliferation

At its sixty-seventh session, the General Assembly invited all States that had not yet subscribed to the Hague Code of Conduct against Ballistic Missile Proliferation to do so and encouraged the exploration of further ways and means to deal effectively

with the problem of the proliferation of ballistic missiles capable of delivering weapons of mass destruction (resolution 67/42).

No advance documentation is expected.

(g) Preventing and combating illicit brokering activities

At its sixty-seventh session, the General Assembly called upon Member States to establish appropriate national laws and/or measures to prevent and combat the illicit brokering of conventional arms and materials, equipment and technology that could contribute to the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery, in a manner consistent with international law; acknowledged that national efforts to prevent and combat illicit brokering activities could be reinforced by such efforts at the regional and subregional levels; emphasized the importance of international cooperation and assistance, capacity-building and information-sharing in preventing and combating illicit brokering activities; and encouraged Member States to draw, where appropriate, on the relevant expertise of civil society in developing effective measures to prevent and combat illicit brokering activities (resolution 67/43).

No advance documentation is expected.

(h) Disarmament and non-proliferation education

At its sixty-seventh session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to prepare a report reviewing the results of the implementation of the recommendations and possible new opportunities for promoting disarmament and non-proliferation education and to submit it to the Assembly at its sixty-ninth session, and reiterated the request to the Secretary-General to utilize electronic means to the fullest extent possible in the dissemination, in as many official languages as feasible, of information related to that report and any other information that the Office for Disarmament Affairs gathers on an ongoing basis in regard to the implementation of the recommendations of the United Nations study on disarmament and non-proliferation education (resolution 67/47).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 67/47).

(i) Information on confidence-building measures in the field of conventional arms

At its sixty-seventh session, the General Assembly welcomed the establishment of the database containing information provided by Member States, and requested the Secretary-General to keep the database updated and to assist Member States, at their request, in the organization of seminars, courses and workshops aimed at enhancing the knowledge of new developments in that field (resolution 67/49).

No advance documentation is expected.

(j) Consolidation of peace through practical disarmament measures

At its sixty-seventh session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its sixty-ninth session a report on the implementation of practical disarmament measures, taking into consideration the activities of the Group of Interested States in that regard (resolution 67/50).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 67/50).

(k) Preventing the acquisition by terrorists of radioactive sources

At its sixty-seventh session, the General Assembly called upon Member States to support international efforts to prevent the acquisition and use by terrorists of radioactive materials and sources, and, if necessary, suppress such acts, in accordance with their national legal authorities and legislation and consistent with international law; welcomed the efforts undertaken by Member States, including through international cooperation under the auspices of the International Atomic Energy Agency, to search for, locate and secure unsecured and/or uncontrolled ("orphan") radioactive sources within their State jurisdiction or territory; and encouraged cooperation among and between Member States and through relevant international and, where appropriate, regional organizations aimed at strengthening national capacities in that regard (resolution 67/51).

No advance documentation is expected.

(l) Mongolia's international security and nuclear-weapon-free status

At its sixty-seventh session, the General Assembly welcomed the declaration by Mongolia of its nuclear-weapon-free status; invited Member States to continue to cooperate with Mongolia in taking the measures necessary to consolidate and strengthen Mongolia's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, the inviolability of its borders, its independent foreign policy, its economic security and its ecological balance, as well as its nuclear-weapon-free status; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its sixty-ninth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 67/52).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 67/52).

(m) Nuclear-weapon-free southern hemisphere and adjacent areas

At its sixty-seventh session, the General Assembly welcomed the continued contribution that the Antarctic Treaty and the treaties of Tlatelolco, Rarotonga, Bangkok and Pelindaba were making towards freeing the southern hemisphere and adjacent areas covered by those treaties from nuclear weapons; called upon all States concerned to continue to work together in order to facilitate adherence to the protocols to nuclear-weapon-free zone treaties by all relevant States that had not yet done so; and encouraged the competent authorities of the nuclear-weapon-free zone treaties to provide assistance to the States parties and signatories to those treaties so as to facilitate the accomplishment of the goals of the treaties (resolution 67/55).

No advance documentation is expected.

(n) Convening of the fourth special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament

At its sixty-seventh session, the General Assembly decided to hold an organizational session of the Open-ended Working Group on the fourth special session of the Assembly devoted to disarmament for the purpose of setting a date for its substantive sessions in 2013 and 2014 (decision 67/518).

At the sixty-eighth session, no proposals were submitted under this item.

No advance documentation is expected.

(o) Implementation of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-personnel Mines and on Their Destruction

At its sixty-eighth session, the General Assembly invited all States that had not signed the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-personnel Mines and on Their Destruction to accede to it without delay; stressed the importance of the full and effective implementation of and compliance with the Convention, including through the continued implementation of the Cartagena Action Plan 2010-2014; and requested the Secretary-General to undertake the preparations necessary to convene the Third Review Conference of the States Parties to the Convention and, on behalf of the States parties, to invite States not parties to the Convention, as well as the United Nations, other relevant international organizations or institutions, regional organizations, the International Committee of the Red Cross and relevant non-governmental organizations, to attend the Third Review Conference as observers (resolution 68/30).

No advance documentation is expected.

(p) The Arms Trade Treaty

At its sixty-seventh session, the General Assembly decided to convene in New York, from 18 to 28 March 2013, the Final United Nations Conference on the Arms Trade Treaty (resolution 67/234 A).

At its resumed sixty-seventh session, on 2 April 2013, the General Assembly adopted the Arms Trade Treaty as contained in the annex to document A/CONF.217/2013/L.3. The Assembly requested the Secretary-General, as depositary of the Treaty, to open the Treaty for signature on 3 June 2013; called upon all States to consider signing and, thereafter, according to their respective constitutional processes, becoming parties to the Treaty at the earliest possible date; and requested the Secretary-General, as depositary of the Treaty, to report to the Assembly on the status of signature and ratification of the Treaty (resolution 67/234 B).

At its sixty-eighth session, the General Assembly noted that the Treaty had been opened for signature at United Nations Headquarters on 3 June 2013; called upon all States that had not yet done so to sign and, thereafter, according to their respective constitutional processes, ratify, accept or approve the Treaty at the earliest possible date; called upon those States in a position to do so to provide assistance to requesting States that intend to become parties to the Treaty, in order to facilitate its early entry into force; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its sixty-ninth session on the status of signature and ratification, acceptance or approval of the Treaty (resolution 68/31).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 68/31).

(q) Follow-up to the 2013 high-level meeting of the General Assembly on nuclear disarmament

At its sixty-seventh session, the General Assembly decided to convene a high-level meeting of the Assembly on nuclear disarmament as a one-day plenary meeting on 26 September 2013 to contribute to achieving the goal of nuclear disarmament; encouraged Member States to participate in the meeting at the highest level; requested the President of the Assembly to make all the necessary arrangements for

the high-level meeting and to prepare a summary as the outcome of the meeting to be issued as a document of the Assembly (resolution 67/39).

At its sixty-eighth session, the General Assembly, welcoming the convening of the high-level meeting of the Assembly on nuclear disarmament, on 26 September 2013, called for the urgent commencement of negotiations in the Conference on Disarmament for the early conclusion of a comprehensive convention on nuclear weapons to prohibit their possession, development, production, acquisition, testing, stockpiling, transfer, use or threat of use and to provide for their destruction; requested the Secretary-General to seek the views of Member States with regard to achieving the objective of total elimination of nuclear weapons, and to submit a report thereon to the Assembly at its sixty-ninth session; decided to convene, no later than 2018, a United Nations high-level international conference on nuclear disarmament to review the progress made in this regard; declared 26 September as the International Day for the Total Elimination of Nuclear Weapons devoted to furthering this objective and requested the Secretary-General to make all the arrangements necessary to commemorate and promote the International Day; and also requested the Secretary-General to report on the implementation of the resolution to the Assembly at its sixty-ninth session (resolution 68/32).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 68/32).

(r) Women, disarmament, non-proliferation and arms control

At its sixty-eighth session, the General Assembly urged Member States, relevant subregional and regional organizations, the United Nations and the specialized agencies to promote equal opportunities for the representation of women in all decision-making processes with regard to matters related to disarmament, non-proliferation and arms control and requested the Secretary-General to seek the views of Member States on ways and means of promoting the role of women in those fields and to report to the Assembly at its sixty-ninth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 68/33).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 68/33).

(s) Assistance to States for curbing the illicit traffic in small arms and light weapons and collecting them

At its sixty-eighth session, the General Assembly encouraged the Secretary-General to pursue his efforts in the context of the implementation of resolution 49/75 G and the recommendations of the United Nations advisory missions aimed at curbing the illicit circulation of small arms and light weapons and collecting them in the affected States that so request, and requested the Secretary-General to continue to consider the matter and to report to the Assembly at its sixty-ninth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 68/34).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 68/34).

(t) Observance of environmental norms in the drafting and implementation of agreements on disarmament and arms control

At its sixty-eighth session, the General Assembly invited all Member States to communicate to the Secretary-General information on the measures they had adopted to promote the objectives envisaged in the resolution and requested the

Secretary-General to submit a report containing that information to the Assembly at its sixty-ninth session (resolution 68/36).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 68/36).

(u) Relationship between disarmament and development

At its sixty-eighth session, the General Assembly stressed the central role of the United Nations in the relationship between disarmament and development; requested the Secretary-General to continue to take action, through appropriate organs and within available resources, for the implementation of the action programme adopted at the 1987 International Conference on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development; reiterated its invitation to Member States to provide the Secretary-General with information regarding measures and efforts to devote part of the resources made available by the implementation of disarmament and arms limitation agreements to economic and social development; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its sixty-ninth session on the implementation of the resolution, including the information provided by Member States (resolution 68/37).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 68/37).

(v) Promotion of multilateralism in the area of disarmament and non-proliferation

At its sixty-eighth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to seek the views of Member States on the issue of the promotion of multilateralism in the area of disarmament and non-proliferation and to submit a report thereon to the Assembly at its sixty-ninth session (resolution 68/38).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 68/38).

(w) Towards a nuclear-weapon-free world: accelerating the implementation of nuclear disarmament commitments

At its sixty-eighth session, the General Assembly called upon all States parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons to implement all elements of the 2010 Review Conference action plan in a faithful and timely manner so that progress across all of the pillars of the Treaty could be realized; and decided to review the implementation of the resolution at its sixty-ninth session (resolution 68/39).

No advance documentation is expected.

(x) Reducing nuclear danger

At its sixty-eighth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to intensify efforts and support initiatives that would contribute towards the full implementation of the seven recommendations identified in the report of the Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters that would significantly reduce the risk of nuclear war (A/56/400, para. 3), to continue to encourage Member States to consider the convening of an international conference to identify ways of eliminating nuclear dangers, and to report thereon to the Assembly at its sixty-ninth session (resolution 68/40).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 68/40).

(y) Measures to prevent terrorists from acquiring weapons of mass destruction

At its sixty-eighth session, the General Assembly appealed to all Member States to consider early accession to and ratification of the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism; and requested the Secretary-General to compile a report on measures already taken by international organizations on issues relating to the linkage between the fight against terrorism and the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, to seek the views of Member States on additional relevant measures, including national measures, for tackling the global threat posed by the acquisition by terrorists of weapons of mass destruction and to report to the Assembly at its sixty-ninth session (resolution 68/41).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 68/41).

(z) Follow-up to the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice on the legality of the threat or use of nuclear weapons

At its sixty-eighth session, the General Assembly requested all States to inform the Secretary-General of the efforts and measures they had taken on the implementation of the resolution and nuclear disarmament and requested the Secretary-General to apprise the Assembly of that information at its sixty-ninth session (resolution 68/42).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 68/42).

(aa) Implementation of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction

At its sixty-eighth session, the General Assembly urged all States parties to the Convention to meet in full and on time their obligations under the Convention and to support the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons in its implementation activities; and welcomed the cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons and the awarding of the Nobel Peace Prize for 2013 to the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons for its extensive efforts to eliminate chemical weapons (resolution 68/45).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (resolution 55/283, annex).

(bb) Taking forward multilateral nuclear disarmament negotiations

At its sixty-seventh session, the General Assembly decided to establish an open-ended working group to develop proposals to take forward multilateral nuclear disarmament negotiations for the achievement and maintenance of a world without nuclear weapons and that the working group should convene in Geneva in 2013 for up to 15 working days and should submit a report on its work to the Assembly (resolution 67/56).

At its sixty-eighth session, the General Assembly welcomed the report of the Working Group on its work, requested the Secretary-General to transmit the report of the Working Group to the Conference on Disarmament and the Disarmament Commission for their consideration, and also requested the Secretary-General to seek the views of Member States on how to take forward multilateral nuclear

disarmament negotiations, and to submit a report on that subject to the Assembly at its sixty-ninth session (resolution 68/46).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 68/46).

(cc) Nuclear disarmament

At its sixty-eighth session, the General Assembly urged the Conference on Disarmament to commence as early as possible its substantive work during its 2014 session; reiterated its call upon the Conference on Disarmament to establish, as the highest priority, an ad hoc committee on nuclear disarmament in 2014 and to commence negotiations on a phased programme of nuclear disarmament leading to the total elimination of nuclear weapons within a specified framework of time; called for the convening of an international conference on nuclear disarmament in all its aspects at an early date to identify and deal with concrete measures of nuclear disarmament; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its sixty-ninth session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 68/47).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 68/47).

(dd) The illicit trade in small arms and light weapons in all its aspects

At its sixty-eighth session, the General Assembly recalled its decision, pursuant to the schedule of meetings for the period from 2012 to 2018 agreed at the second United Nations Conference to Review Progress Made in the Implementation of the Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects, to convene, in accordance with the Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects, a one-week biennial meeting of States, in New York in 2014 and 2016, and a one-week open-ended meeting of governmental experts in 2015, to consider the full and effective implementation of the Programme of Action; also recalled its decision, in accordance with the decision of the Second Review Conference, to hold the Third Review Conference in 2018; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its sixty-ninth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 68/48).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 68/48).

(ee) Transparency and confidence-building measures in outer space activities

At its sixty-fifth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to establish, on the basis of equitable geographical distribution, a group of governmental experts to conduct a study, commencing in 2012, on outer space transparency and confidence-building measures, and to submit to the Assembly a report with an annex containing the study of governmental experts (resolution 65/68).

At its sixty-eighth session, the Assembly welcomed the report of the Group of Governmental Experts on Transparency and Confidence-building Measures in Outer Space Activities and requested the Secretary-General to circulate the report to all other relevant entities and organizations of the United Nations system (resolution 68/50).

No advance documentation is expected.

(ff) United action towards the total elimination of nuclear weapons

At its sixty-eighth session, the General Assembly called upon nuclear-weapon States to undertake further efforts to reduce and ultimately eliminate all types of nuclear weapons, deployed and non-deployed, including through unilateral, bilateral, regional and multilateral measures; reiterated its call for the immediate commencement of negotiations on a fissile material cut-off treaty and its early conclusion; encouraged the establishment of further nuclear-weapon-free zones, where appropriate, on the basis of arrangements freely arrived at among States of the region concerned and in accordance with the 1999 guidelines of the Disarmament Commission and recognized that, by signing and ratifying relevant protocols that contained negative security assurances, nuclear-weapon States would undertake individual legally binding commitments with respect to the status of such zones and not to use or threaten to use nuclear weapons against State parties to such treaties; and called upon all States to redouble their efforts to prevent and curb the proliferation of nuclear weapons and their means of delivery and to fully respect and comply with obligations undertaken to forswear nuclear weapons (resolution 68/51).

No advance documentation is expected.

(gg) Regional disarmament

At its sixty-eighth session, the General Assembly stressed that sustained efforts were needed, within the framework of the Conference on Disarmament and under the umbrella of the United Nations, to make progress on the entire range of disarmament issues, and called upon States to conclude agreements, wherever possible, for nuclear non-proliferation, disarmament and confidence-building measures at the regional and subregional levels (resolution 68/54).

No advance documentation is expected.

(hh) Confidence-building measures in the regional and subregional context

At its sixty-eighth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Assembly at its sixty-ninth session containing the views of Member States on confidence-building measures in the regional and subregional context (resolution 68/55).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 68/55).

(ii) Conventional arms control at the regional and subregional levels

At its sixty-eighth session, the General Assembly requested the Conference on Disarmament to consider the formulation of principles that could serve as a framework for regional agreements on conventional arms control and looked forward to a report of the Conference on the subject; and requested the Secretary-General, in the meantime, to seek the views of Member States on the subject and to submit a report to the Assembly at its sixty-ninth session (resolution 68/56).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 68/56).

(jj) Missiles

At its sixty-eighth session, the General Assembly decided to include the item in the provisional agenda of its sixty-ninth session (decision 68/517).

No advance documentation is expected.

(kk) Treaty banning the production of fissile material for nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices

At its sixty-seventh session, the General Assembly urged the Conference on Disarmament to agree on and implement early in 2013 a balanced and comprehensive programme of work that includes the immediate commencement of negotiations on a treaty banning the production of fissile material for nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices and requested the Secretary-General to seek the views of Member States on such a treaty. The Assembly also requested the Secretary-General to establish a group of governmental experts which would make recommendations on possible aspects that could contribute to such a treaty and would meet in Geneva for two sessions of two weeks in 2014 and in 2015 (resolution 67/53).

At its sixty-eighth session, the General Assembly welcomed the report of the Secretary-General and decided to include the sub-item in the provisional agenda of its sixty-ninth session (decision 68/518).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the sixty-sixth session (agenda item 98)

Report of the Conference on Disarmament on its 2011 session: Supplement No. 27 (A/66/27)

Verbatim records	A/C.1/66/PV.3-24
Report of the First Committee	A/66/412
Plenary meeting	A/66/PV.71
Resolution	66/49

References for the sixty-seventh session (agenda item 94)

Report of the Conference on Disarmament on its 2012 session: Supplement No. 27 (A/67/27)

Reports of the Secretary-General:

Information on confidence-building measures in the field of conventional arms (A/66/176)

Disarmament and non-proliferation education (A/67/138 and Add.1)

Mongolia's international security and nuclear-weapon-free status (A/67/166)

Consolidation of peace through practical disarmament measures, assistance to States for curbing the illicit traffic in small arms and light weapons and collecting them, and the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons in all its aspects (A/67/176)

Effects of the use of armaments and ammunitions containing depleted uranium (A/67/177 and Add.1)

Note by the Secretary-General on measures to uphold the authority of the 1925 Geneva Protocol (A/67/115)

Letter dated 20 September 2012 from the Permanent Representatives of China, France, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General transmitting the joint declaration of those States on Mongolia's nuclear-weapon-free status (A/67/393-S/2012/721)

Letter dated 10 October 2012 from the Permanent Representative of Mongolia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General transmitting the declaration by Mongolia regarding its nuclear-weapon-free status (A/67/517-S/2012/760)

Verbatim records	A/C.1/67/PV.2-22
Report of the First Committee	A/67/409
Plenary meeting	A/67/PV.48
Resolutions	67/31, 67/35, 67/36, 67/42, 67/43, 67/47, 67/49 to 67/52 and 67/55
Decision	67/518

References for the sixty-eighth session (agenda item 99)

Report of the Conference on Disarmament on its 2013 session: Supplement No. 27 (A/68/27)

Reports of the Secretary-General:

Confidence-building measures in the regional and subregional context (A/68/99)

Observance of environmental norms in the drafting and implementation of agreements on disarmament and arms control (A/68/118 and Add.1)

Relationship between disarmament and development (A/68/119 and Add.1)

Conventional arms control at the regional and subregional levels (A/68/133 and Add.1)

Follow-up to the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice on the *Legality of the Threat or Use of Nuclear Weapons*; reducing nuclear danger; and nuclear disarmament (A/68/137)

Promotion of multilateralism in the area of disarmament and non-proliferation (A/68/152 and Add.1)

Treaty banning the production of fissile material for nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices (A/68/154 and Add.1)

Measures to prevent terrorists from acquiring weapons of mass destruction (A/68/164 and Add.1)

Women, disarmament, non-proliferation and arms control (A/68/166 and Add.1)

Assistance to States for curbing the illicit traffic in small arms and light weapons and collecting them; and the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons in all its aspects (A/68/171)

The Arms Trade Treaty (A/68/272 and Add.1)

Notes by the Secretary-General transmitting:

Report of the Group of Governmental Experts on Transparency and Confidence-Building Measures in Outer Space Activities (A/68/189)

Report of the Open-ended Working Group on proposals to take forward multilateral nuclear disarmament negotiations for the achievement and maintenance of a world without nuclear weapons (A/68/514)

Verbatim records	A/C.1/68/PV.3-25
Report of the First Committee	A/68/411
Plenary meeting	A/68/PV.60
Resolutions	68/30 to 68/34, 68/36 to 68/42, 68/45 to 68/48, 68/50, 68/51 and 68/54 to 68/56
Decisions	68/517 and 68/518

98. Review and implementation of the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly

At its twelfth special session, in 1982, the General Assembly approved the report of the Ad Hoc Committee of the Twelfth Special Session as the Concluding Document of that session, in which the Committee recommended that the items on which the special session had not reached decisions be taken up at the thirty-seventh session of the Assembly for further consideration (decision S-12/24).

At its thirty-seventh to sixty-seventh sessions, the General Assembly considered the item (resolutions 37/100 A to J, 38/73 A to J, 39/63 A to K, 40/151 A to I, 41/60 A to J, 42/39 A to K, 43/76 A to H, 44/117 A to F, 45/59 A to E, 46/37 A to F, 47/53 A to F, 48/76 A to E, 49/76 A to E, 50/71 A to E, 51/46 A to F, 52/39 A to D, 53/78 A to G, 54/55 A to F, 55/34 A to H, 56/25 A to F, 57/87 to 57/94, 58/60 to 58/65, 59/96 to 59/103, 60/83 to 60/88, 61/90 to 61/97, 62/49 to 62/53, 63/74 to 63/81, 64/58 to 64/63, 65/78 to 65/84, 66/53 to 66/58 and 67/63 to 67/70 and decisions 47/421 and 62/216).

At its sixty-eighth session, the General Assembly adopted six resolutions under the item (resolutions 68/57 to 68/62).

Document: Report of the Conference on Disarmament: Supplement No. 27 (A/69/27).

(a) United Nations Disarmament Information Programme

At its sixty-seventh session, in 2012, the General Assembly recommended that the Programme focus its efforts: to continue to publish *The United Nations Disarmament Yearbook* in all official languages; to continue to update the disarmament website in as many official languages as feasible; to promote the use of

the Programme as a means to provide information on the implementation of nuclear disarmament measures; to continue to intensify United Nations interaction with the public, principally non-governmental organizations and research institutes; and to continue to organize discussions on topics of interest in the field of arms limitation and disarmament. The Assembly once again invited all Member States to make further contributions to the Voluntary Trust Fund for the United Nations Disarmament Information Programme and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its sixty-ninth session a report covering both the implementation of the activities of the Programme by the United Nations system during the previous two years and the activities of the Programme contemplated by the system for the following two years (resolution 67/67).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 67/67).

(b) United Nations disarmament fellowship, training and advisory services

At its sixty-seventh session, in 2012, the General Assembly reaffirmed its decisions contained in annex IV to the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly and the guidelines approved by the Assembly in its resolution 33/71 E; and requested the Secretary-General to continue to implement annually the programme within existing resources and to report thereon to the Assembly at its sixty-ninth session (resolution 67/68).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 67/68).

(c) United Nations regional centres for peace and disarmament

At its sixty-eighth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to provide all support necessary, within existing resources, to the regional centres in carrying out their programmes of activities (resolution 68/57).

No advance documentation is expected.

(d) Convention on the Prohibition of the Use of Nuclear Weapons

At its sixty-eighth session, the General Assembly, noting with regret that the Conference on Disarmament, during its 2013 session, was unable to undertake negotiations on an international convention on the prohibition of the use of nuclear weapons as called for in resolution 67/64, reiterated its request to the Conference to commence negotiations in order to reach agreement on an international convention prohibiting the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons under any circumstances, and requested the Conference to report to the Assembly on the results of those negotiations (resolution 68/58).

Document: Report of the Conference on Disarmament: Supplement No. 27 (A/69/27).

(e) United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific

At its sixty-eighth session, the General Assembly invited all States of the region to continue to support the activities of the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific, including by continuing to take part in them, where possible, and by proposing items for inclusion in the programme of activities of the Centre, in order to contribute to the implementation of measures for

peace and disarmament; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its sixty-ninth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 68/59).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 68/59).

(f) United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean

At its sixty-eighth session, the General Assembly invited all States of the region to continue to take part in the activities of the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean and to propose items for inclusion in its programme of activities; encouraged the Regional Centre to further develop activities in all countries of the region in the important areas of peace, disarmament and development; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its sixty-ninth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 68/60).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 68/60).

(g) United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa

At its sixty-eighth session, the General Assembly noted with appreciation the tangible achievements and impact of the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa at the regional level, including its assistance to Central African States in their elaboration of the Central African Convention for the Control of Small Arms and Light Weapons, Their Ammunition and All Parts and Components That Can Be Used for Their Manufacture, Repair and Assembly (Kinshasa Convention), to Central and West African States in the elaboration of their respective common positions on the Arms Trade Treaty, to West Africa on security sector reform initiatives, and to East Africa on programmes to control brokering of small arms and light weapons; requested the Secretary-General to continue to facilitate close cooperation between the Regional Centre and the African Union, in particular in the areas of disarmament, peace and security, to continue to provide the Regional Centre with the support necessary for greater achievements and results, and to report to the Assembly at its sixty-ninth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 68/61).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 68/61).

(h) Regional confidence-building measures: activities of the United Nations Standing Advisory Committee on Security Questions in Central Africa

At its sixty-eighth session, the General Assembly reaffirmed its support for efforts aimed at promoting confidence-building measures at the regional and subregional levels in order to ease tensions and conflicts in central Africa; urged other Member States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to support the activities of the Standing Advisory Committee through voluntary contributions to the Trust Fund of the Committee; and called upon the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its sixty-ninth session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 68/62).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 68/62).

References for the sixty-seventh session (agenda item 95)

Reports of the Secretary-General:

United Nations Disarmament Information Programme (A/67/202)

United Nations disarmament fellowship, training and advisory services programme (A/67/160)

Verbatim records	A/C.1/67/PV.2-22
Report of the First Committee	A/67/410
Plenary meeting	A/67/PV.48
Resolutions	67/67 and 67/68

References for the sixty-eighth session (agenda item 100)

Reports of the Secretary-General:

United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific (A/68/112)

United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa (A/68/114)

United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean (A/68/134)

Regional confidence-building measures: activities of the United Nations Standing Advisory Committee on Security Questions in Central Africa (A/68/384)

Verbatim records	A/C.1/68/PV.3-25
Report of the First Committee	A/68/412
Plenary meeting	A/68/PV.60
Resolutions	68/57 to 68/62

99. Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session

At its tenth special session, in 1978, the General Assembly decided that an item entitled "Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session" be included in the provisional agenda of its thirty-third and subsequent sessions (resolution S-10/2, para. 115).

At its thirty-third to sixty-seventh sessions, the General Assembly considered the item (resolutions 33/71 A to H, 34/83 A to M, 35/152 A to J, 36/92 A to M, 37/78 A to K, 38/183 A to P, 39/148 A to R, 40/18, 40/152 A to Q, 41/86 A to R, 42/42 A to N, 43/78 A to M, 44/119 A to H, 45/62 A to G, 46/38 A to D, 47/54 A to G, 48/77 A and B, 49/77 A to D, 50/72 A to C, 51/47 A to C, 52/40 A to C, 53/79 A and B, 54/56 A and B, 55/35 A to C, 56/26 A and B, 57/95, 57/96, 58/66, 58/67, 59/104, 59/105, 60/89 to 60/91, 61/98, 61/99, 62/54, 62/55, 63/82, 63/83, 64/64, 64/65, 65/85 to

65/87, 66/59, 66/60, 67/71 and 67/72; and decisions 34/422, 39/423, 40/428, 41/421, 44/432, 47/422 and 54/418).

At its sixty-eighth session, the General Assembly adopted two resolutions under the item (resolutions 68/63 and 68/64).

(a) Report of the Conference on Disarmament

At its sixty-eighth session, the General Assembly called upon the Conference on Disarmament to further intensify consultations and explore possibilities for overcoming its ongoing deadlock of well over a decade by adopting and implementing a balanced and comprehensive programme of work at the earliest possible date during its 2014 session, and requested it to submit a report on its work to the Assembly at its sixty-ninth session (resolution 68/64).

Document: Report of the Conference on Disarmament: Supplement No. 27 (A/69/27).

(b) Report of the Disarmament Commission

At its sixty-eighth session, the General Assembly requested the Disarmament Commission to meet for a period not exceeding three weeks during 2014, from 7 to 25 April, and to submit a substantive report to the Assembly at its sixty-ninth session (resolution 68/63).

Document: Report of the Disarmament Commission: Supplement No. 42 (A/69/42).

References for the sixty-eighth session (agenda item 101)

Report of the Conference on Disarmament on its 2013 session: Supplement No. 27 (A/68/27)

Report of the Disarmament Commission for 2013: Supplement No. 42 (A/68/42)

Reports of the Secretary-General:

Work of the Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters (A/68/206)

Research, training and library services (A/68/485)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Director of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research (A/68/182)

Verbatim records	A/C.1/68/PV.3-25
Report of the First Committee	A/68/413
Plenary meeting	A/68/PV.60
Resolutions	68/63 and 68/64

100. The risk of nuclear proliferation in the Middle East

This item, previously referred to as "Israeli nuclear armament", was included in the agenda of the thirty-fourth session of the General Assembly, in 1979, at the request of Iraq (A/34/142). The Assembly considered the question at its thirty-fourth to sixty-seventh sessions (resolutions 34/89, 35/157, 36/98, 37/82, 38/69, 39/147, 40/93, 41/93, 42/44, 43/80, 44/121, 45/63, 46/39, 47/55, 48/78, 49/78, 50/73, 51/48,

52/41, 53/80, 54/57, 55/36, 56/27, 57/97, 58/68, 59/106, 60/92, 61/103, 62/56, 63/84, 64/66, 65/88, 66/61 and 67/73).

At its sixty-eighth session, the General Assembly reaffirmed its previous position on the issue and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its sixty-ninth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 68/65).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 68/65).

References for the sixty-eighth session (agenda item 102)

Report of the Secretary-General on the risk of nuclear proliferation in the Middle East (A/68/124 (Part I) and Add.1 and 2 and A/68/124 (Part II))

Verbatim records	A/C.1/68/PV.3-25
Report of the First Committee	A/68/414
Plenary meeting	A/68/PV.60
Resolution	68/65

101. Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects

The General Assembly first considered this question at its twenty-seventh session, in 1972, under the item entitled "General and complete disarmament" (resolution 29/32 A (XXVII)). At its twenty-eighth to sixty-seventh sessions, the Assembly considered the question under agenda items relating to certain conventions; it welcomed the adoption, on 10 October 1980, of the Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects, the Protocol on Non-detectable Fragments (Protocol I), the Protocol on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Mines, Booby Traps and Other Devices (Protocol II) and the Protocol on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Incendiary Weapons (Protocol III). The Convention was opened for signature on 10 April 1981 and entered into force, with the three annexed Protocols, on 2 December 1983. The Protocol on Blinding Laser Weapons (Protocol IV) entered into force on 30 July 1998. The Protocol on Explosive Remnants of War (Protocol V) entered into force on 12 November 2006 (resolutions 3076 (XXVIII), 3255 A and B (XXIX), 3464 (XXX), 31/64, 32/152, 33/70, 34/82, 35/153, 36/93, 37/79, 38/60, 39/56, 40/84, 41/50, 42/30, 43/67, 45/64, 46/40, 47/56, 48/79, 49/79, 50/74, 51/49, 52/42, 53/81, 54/58, 55/37, 56/28, 57/98, 58/69, 59/107, 60/93, 61/100, 62/57, 63/85, 64/67, 65/89, 66/62 and 67/74 and decision 44/430).

At its sixty-eighth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to continue to inform the Assembly periodically, by electronic means, of ratifications and acceptances of and accessions to the Convention, its amended article 1 and the Protocols (resolution 68/66).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the sixty-eighth session (agenda item 103)

No documents were submitted for consideration under this item.

Verbatim records	A/C.1/68/PV.3-25
Report of the First Committee	A/68/415
Plenary meeting	A/68/PV.60
Resolution	68/66

102. Strengthening of security and cooperation in the Mediterranean region

At its thirty-sixth session, in 1981, the General Assembly, in the course of its consideration of the item entitled "Review of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security", considered that further efforts were necessary for the transformation of the Mediterranean into a zone of peace and cooperation (resolution 36/102).

At its thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly decided to include the item in the provisional agenda of its thirty-eighth session (resolution 37/118).

At its thirty-eighth to sixty-seventh sessions, the General Assembly considered the question (resolutions 38/189, 39/153, 40/157, 41/89, 42/90, 43/84, 44/125, 45/79, 46/42, 47/58, 48/81, 49/81, 50/75, 51/50, 52/43, 53/82, 54/59, 55/38, 56/29, 57/99, 58/70, 59/108, 60/94, 61/101, 62/58, 63/86, 64/68, 65/90, 66/63 and 67/75).

At its sixty-eighth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit a report on means to strengthen security and cooperation in the Mediterranean region (resolution 68/67).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 68/67).

References for the sixty-eighth session (agenda item 104)

Report of the Secretary-General	A/68/132
Verbatim records	A/C.1/68/PV.3-25
Report of the First Committee	A/68/416
Plenary meeting	A/68/PV.60
Resolution	68/67

103. Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty

The question of the cessation of nuclear tests, independently of agreement on other disarmament measures, was discussed by the General Assembly as early as the ninth session, in 1954.

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly requested the Committee on Disarmament to initiate substantive negotiations on a comprehensive test-ban treaty as a matter of highest priority at the beginning of its 1981 session (resolution 35/145 B).

The General Assembly considered this item at its thirty-sixth to sixty-seventh sessions (resolutions 36/85, 37/73, 38/63, 39/53, 40/81, 41/47, 42/27, 43/64, 44/107, 45/51, 46/29, 47/47, 48/70, 49/70, 50/65, 54/63, 55/41, 57/100, 58/71, 59/109, 60/95, 61/104, 62/59, 63/87, 64/69, 65/91, 66/64 and 67/76 and decisions 51/413, 52/414, 53/422 and 56/415).

At its resumed fiftieth session, on 10 September 1996, the General Assembly adopted the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, as contained in document A/50/1027 (resolution 50/245). On 24 September 1996, the Secretary-General, as its depositary, opened the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty for signature at United Nations Headquarters.

At its sixty-eighth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization, to prepare a report on the efforts of States that had ratified the Treaty towards its universalization and on possibilities for providing assistance on ratification procedures to States that so request it, and to submit such a report to the Assembly at its sixty-ninth session (resolution 68/68).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 68/68).

References for the sixty-eighth session (agenda item 105)

Report of the Secretary-General	A/68/136
Verbatim records	A/C.1/68/PV.3-25
Report of the First Committee	A/68/417
Plenary meeting	A/68/PV.60
Resolution	68/68

104. Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction

Various aspects of the question of chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons have been considered by the General Assembly at different times under several items. At the twenty-first to twenty-third sessions, from 1966 to 1968, the question was considered under the item "General and complete disarmament" (see item 97). An item entitled "Question of chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons" was first included in the agenda of the Assembly at its twenty-fourth session.

The Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction entered into force on 26 March 1975.

The General Assembly considered the question at its twenty-fourth to sixty-seventh sessions (resolutions 2603 (XXIV), 2662 (XXV), 2826 (XXVI), 2933 (XXVII), 3077 (XXVIII), 3256 (XXIX), 3465 (XXX), 31/65, 32/77, 33/59 B, 34/72, 35/144 A to C, 36/96 A to C, 37/98 A, C and D, 38/187 A to C, 39/65 A to E, 40/92 A to C, 41/58 A to D, 42/37 A to C, 43/74 A to C, 44/115 A to C, 45/57 A to C, 46/35 A to C, 47/39, 48/65, 49/86, 50/79, 51/54, 52/47, 53/84, 54/61, 55/40, 58/72, 59/110, 60/96,

61/102, 62/60, 63/88, 64/70, 65/92, 66/65 and 67/77 and decisions 56/414 and 57/516).

At its sixty-eighth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to continue to render the necessary assistance to the depositary Governments of the Convention, to provide such services as may be required for the implementation of the decisions and recommendations of the review conferences and to render the necessary assistance and to provide such services as may be required for the meetings of experts and the meetings of States parties during the 2012-2015 intersessional process (resolution 68/69).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the sixty-eighth session (agenda item 106)

No documents were submitted for consideration under this item.

Verbatim records	A/C.1/68/PV.3-25
Report of the First Committee	A/68/418
Plenary meeting	A/68/PV.60
Resolution	68/69

105. Revitalizing the work of the Conference on Disarmament and taking forward multilateral disarmament negotiations

The item entitled "Follow-up to the high-level meeting held on 24 September 2010: revitalizing the work of the Conference on Disarmament and taking forward multilateral disarmament negotiations" was included in the agenda of the sixty-fifth session of the General Assembly in accordance with the decision taken by the Assembly at its 30th plenary meeting, on 14 October 2010 (decision 65/503 A).

At the same session, the General Assembly welcomed the opportunity provided by the high-level meeting on revitalizing the work of the Conference and taking forward multilateral disarmament negotiations, convened at the initiative of the Secretary-General in New York on 24 September 2010, to address the need to advance multilateral disarmament efforts (resolution 65/93).

The General Assembly considered the item at its sixty-sixth and sixty-seventh sessions (resolution 66/66 and decision 67/519).

At its sixty-eighth session, the General Assembly decided to include the item in the provisional agenda of its sixty-ninth session (decision 68/519).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the sixty-eighth session (item 107)

Verbatim records	A/C.1/68/PV.3-25
Report of the First Committee	A/68/419
Plenary meeting	A/68/PV.60
Resolution	68/519

H. Drug control, crime prevention and combating international terrorism in all its forms and manifestations

106. Crime prevention and criminal justice

At its fifth session, in 1950, the General Assembly authorized the Secretary-General to make arrangements to transfer the functions of the International Penal and Penitentiary Commission to the United Nations. Among the functions assumed by the United Nations was the convening every five years of an international congress on the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders, similar to those previously organized by the Commission (resolution 415 (V)).

The first United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders was held in Geneva in 1955. Nine congresses have since been held under that title (London in 1960, Stockholm in 1965, Kyoto, Japan, in 1970, Geneva in 1975, Caracas in 1980, Milan, Italy, in 1985, Havana in 1990, Cairo in 1995 and Vienna in 2000). The eleventh congress, which saw a change in title to "United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice", was held in Bangkok in 2005, while the twelfth was held in Salvador, Brazil, in April 2010. The Thirteenth Congress will be held in Doha in April 2015.

At its forty-sixth session, the General Assembly recommended that a commission on crime prevention and criminal justice be established as a functional commission of the Economic and Social Council (resolution 46/152). The Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice held its twenty-third session from 12 to 16 May 2014.

The General Assembly also considered the question at its forty-seventh to sixty-seventh sessions (resolutions 47/87, 47/89, 47/91, 48/101 to 48/103, 49/156 to 49/159, 50/145 to 50/147, 51/59 to 51/63, 52/85 to 52/91, 53/110 to 53/114, 54/125 to 54/131, 55/25, 55/59 to 55/64, 55/255, 56/119 to 56/123, 56/260, 56/261, 57/168 to 57/173, 58/4, 58/135 to 58/140, 59/151 to 59/159, 60/175 to 60/177, 61/179 to 61/182, 62/172 to 62/175, 63/193 to 63/196, 64/178 to 64/181, 64/293, 65/227 to 65/232, 66/177 to 66/182, 67/184 to 67/192 and 67/260, and decision 59/523).

Document: Report of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on its twenty-third session: Supplement No. 10 (E/2014/30).

Strengthening the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme, in particular its technical cooperation capacity

At its sixty-eighth session, the General Assembly reaffirmed the importance of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme in promoting effective action to strengthen international cooperation in crime prevention and criminal justice, as well as of the work of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) in the fulfilment of its mandate in crime prevention and criminal justice, including providing to Member States, upon request and as a matter of high priority, technical cooperation, advisory services and other forms of assistance. In addition, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to continue to provide UNODC with adequate resources to promote, in an effective manner, the implementation of, inter alia, the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the United Nations Convention against Corruption and to

discharge its functions as the secretariat of the conferences of the parties to the conventions, in accordance with its mandate and reiterated the importance of providing the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme with sufficient, stable and predictable funding for the full implementation of its mandates, in conformity with the high priority accorded to it and in accordance with the increasing demand for its services (resolution 68/193).

At the same session, the General Assembly reiterated the need for the establishment of, inter alia, a transparent, efficient, non-intrusive, inclusive and impartial mechanism for the review of the implementation of the Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto, aimed at assisting States parties in the full and effective application of those instruments, and, bearing in mind the urgent need to improve the implementation of the Convention and the Protocols thereto, invited Member States to continue the dialogue regarding the establishment of such a mechanism, particularly in view of the holding of the seventh session of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention in 2014 (resolution 68/193).

The General Assembly called upon Member States to strengthen their efforts to cooperate, as appropriate, at the bilateral, subregional, regional and international levels to counter transnational organized crime more effectively, drew attention to the emerging policy issues, namely piracy, cybercrime, the use of new information technologies to abuse and exploit children, trafficking in cultural property, illicit financial flows, environmental crime, including illicit trafficking in endangered species of wild fauna and flora, and invited UNODC to explore, within its mandate, ways and means of addressing those issues (resolution 68/193).

Also at its sixty-eighth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit a report to it at its sixty-ninth session on the implementation of the mandates of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme, reflecting also emerging policy issues and possible responses and to include in that report information on the status of ratifications or accessions to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto (resolution 68/193).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the mandates of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme, with particular reference to the technical cooperation activities of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (resolution 68/193).

Strengthening the rule of law and the reform of criminal justice institutions

At its sixty-eighth session, the General Assembly underscored that the post-2015 development agenda should be guided by respect for and promotion of the rule of law, and that crime prevention and criminal justice had an important role in that regard (resolutions 68/188 and 68/193).

At the same session, the General Assembly stressed the need for a comprehensive approach and further involvement of States members of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice in the discussion leading to the formation of the post-2015 development agenda, in close coordination with the Economic and Social Council and other United Nations bodies and entities, fully taking into account the focus areas of the Millennium Development Goals. The Assembly emphasized that

special attention should be placed on channelling the work of the Commission, where appropriate, into the discussions on the post-2015 development agenda, in close consultation with other stakeholders, requested UNODC to provide substantive contributions to the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat) with regard to efforts to complement the development of United Nations guidelines on safer cities and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its sixty-ninth session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 68/188). This information will be included in the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the mandates of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme, with particular reference to the technical cooperation activities of UNODC.

At the same session, the General Assembly requested UNODC to continue providing advisory services and technical assistance to Member States, upon request, to support the implementation of United Nations standards and norms relating to crime prevention and to child rights in the administration of criminal justice. The Assembly also requested UNODC to convene a meeting of an open-ended intergovernmental expert group, in collaboration with all relevant United Nations entities, to develop a draft set of model strategies and practical measures on the elimination of violence against children in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice and requested the Secretary-General to report on the outcome of that meeting to the Assembly, as appropriate (resolution 68/189).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the mandates of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme, with particular reference to the technical cooperation activities of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (resolutions 68/188 and 68/193);

(b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the outcome of the open-ended intergovernmental expert group on the development of a draft set of model strategies and practical measures on the elimination of violence against children in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice (resolution 68/189).

Follow-up to the Twelfth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and preparations for the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice

At its sixty-eighth session, the General Assembly decided to hold the Thirteenth Congress in Doha, from 12 to 19 April 2015, with pre-Congress consultations to be held on 11 April 2015 and also decided that its high-level segment should be held during the first two days of the Congress in order to allow Heads of State or Government and Government ministers to focus on the main theme of the Congress and to enhance the possibility of generating useful feedback. The Assembly further decided that, in accordance with its resolution 56/119, the Thirteenth Congress should adopt a single declaration, to be submitted to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice for its consideration, and that the declaration should contain the major recommendations reflecting and emerging from the deliberations of the high-level segment, as well as the discussion of the agenda items and the workshops (resolution 68/185).

At the same session, the General Assembly reiterated its request to the Secretary-General to proceed with the organization of the four regional preparatory meetings for the Thirteenth Congress, urged Governments to actively participate in those meetings, where appropriate, and invite their representatives to examine the substantive items on the agenda and the topics of the workshops of the Congress and to make action-oriented recommendations for consideration by the Congress. The Assembly also reiterated its invitation to Member States to be represented at the Congress at the highest possible level and to play an active role in the Congress by sending legal and policy experts (resolution 68/185).

Also at the sixty-eighth session, the General Assembly reiterated its request to the Secretary-General to facilitate the organization of ancillary meetings of non-governmental and professional organizations participating in the Thirteenth Congress, in accordance with past practice, as well as meetings of professional and geographical interest groups, and to take appropriate measures to encourage the participation of the academic and research community in the Congress, and encouraged Member States to actively participate in those meetings, as they provide an opportunity to develop and maintain a strong partnership with the private sector and civil society organizations. The Assembly also requested the Secretary-General to ensure proper follow-up to the resolution and to report thereon to the Assembly through the Commission at its twenty-third session (resolution 68/185).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General on the follow-up to the Twelfth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and preparations for the Thirteenth Congress (resolution 68/185).

Preventing and combating corrupt practices and the transfer of proceeds of corruption, facilitating asset recovery and returning such assets to legitimate owners, in particular to countries of origin, in accordance with the United Nations Convention against Corruption

The General Assembly considered this topic at its fifty-fourth to fifty-eighth sessions under the item entitled "Sectoral policy questions", first under the sub-item entitled "Business and development" (resolutions 54/205, 55/188 and 56/186), and then under a new sub-item entitled "Preventing and combating corrupt practices and transfer of funds of illicit origin and returning such funds to the countries of origin" (resolutions 57/244 and 58/205).

The General Assembly considered this sub-item at its fifty-ninth session under the item entitled "Globalization and interdependence" (resolution 59/242). At its sixtieth session, the Assembly welcomed the entry into force, on 14 December 2005, of the United Nations Convention against Corruption and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-first session, under the item entitled "Globalization and interdependence", a sub-item entitled "Preventing and combating corrupt practices and transfer of assets of illicit origin and returning such assets, in particular to the countries of origin, consistent with the United Nations Convention against Corruption" (resolution 60/207). The Assembly considered the sub-item at its sixty-first to sixty-fourth sessions under that item (resolutions 61/209, 62/202, 63/226 and 64/237).

At its sixty-fifth session, the General Assembly decided to continue the consideration of the issue at its sixty-seventh session under the item entitled "Crime prevention and criminal justice" (resolution 65/169).

At its sixty-eighth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General, within existing reporting obligations, to include in his report to the Assembly at its sixty-ninth session under the item on crime prevention and criminal justice a section entitled "Preventing and combating corrupt practices and the transfer of proceeds of corruption, facilitating asset recovery and returning such assets to legitimate owners, in particular to countries of origin, in accordance with the United Nations Convention against Corruption" and reiterated its request to the Secretary-General to transmit to the Assembly the report of the Conference of the States Parties to the Convention on its fifth session (resolution 68/195).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the mandates of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme, with particular reference to the technical cooperation activities of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (resolution 68/195);

(b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Conference of the States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption on its fifth session (resolution 68/195).

Improving the coordination of efforts against trafficking in persons

At its sixty-fourth session, the General Assembly adopted the United Nations Global Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in Persons (resolution 64/293).

At its sixty-seventh session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to continue, within existing reporting obligations, the practice of including a section on the implementation by the United Nations system of the Plan of Action in his report to the Assembly (resolution 67/190).

At its sixty-eighth session, the General Assembly urged Member States and other stakeholders mentioned in the Plan of Action, and invited the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and relevant international, regional and subregional organizations, within their respective mandates, to continue to contribute to the full and effective implementation of the Plan of Action, including by means of strengthening and improving coordination among themselves in achieving that goal (resolution 68/192).

At the same session, the General Assembly invited Member States to give due consideration to the commitment on combating trafficking in persons made by world leaders at the Millennium Summit, the 2005 World Summit and the high-level plenary meeting of the General Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals, held in 2010, in elaborating the post-2015 development agenda, and requested the Secretary-General to report on the implementation of the resolution at its sixty-ninth session (resolution 68/192).

The information on the implementation of resolution 68/192 will be included in the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the mandates of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme, with particular reference to the technical cooperation activities of UNODC.

Document: Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the mandates of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme, with

particular reference to the technical cooperation activities of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (resolution 68/192).

United Nations African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders

At its sixty-eighth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to enhance the promotion of regional cooperation, coordination and collaboration in the fight against crime, especially in its transnational dimension, which cannot be dealt with adequately by national action alone, and to intensify efforts to mobilize all relevant entities of the United Nations system to provide the necessary financial and technical support to the United Nations African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders to enable it to fulfil its mandate, bearing in mind that the precarious financial situation of the Institute greatly undermines its capacity to deliver services effectively (resolution 68/194).

At the same session, the General Assembly commended the initiative of UNODC in strengthening its working relationship with the Institute by supporting and involving the Institute in the implementation of a number of activities, including those contained in the revised African Union Plan of Action on Drug Control and Crime Prevention (2013-2017), on strengthening the rule of law and criminal justice systems in Africa. The Assembly requested UNODC to continue to work closely with the Institute and requested the Secretary-General to continue making concrete proposals, including for the provision of additional core Professional staff, to strengthen the programmes and activities of the Institute and to report to the Assembly at its sixty-ninth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 68/194).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders (resolution 68/194).

Technical assistance for implementing the international conventions and protocols related to counter-terrorism

At its sixty-eighth session, the General Assembly called upon UNODC to continue to strengthen the provision of technical assistance to Member States, upon request and within its mandate, on effective measures, based on the rule of law, for criminal justice responses addressing the prevention of terrorism. The Assembly also called upon the Office to continue to provide technical assistance, upon request, for building the capacity of Member States to become a party to and implement international conventions and protocols related to terrorism, including through targeted programmes and the training of relevant criminal justice officials, the development of and participation in relevant initiatives and the elaboration of technical tools and publications in cooperation with Member States. In addition, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to it at its sixty-ninth session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 68/187).

The information on the implementation of resolution 68/187 will be included in the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the mandates of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme, with particular reference to the technical cooperation activities of UNODC.

Document: Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the mandates of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme, with particular reference to the technical cooperation activities of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (resolution 68/187).

References for the sixty-fourth session (agenda item 104)

Draft resolution	A/64/L.64
Plenary meetings	A/64/PV.109 and 114
Resolution	64/293

References for the sixty-eighth session (agenda item 108)

Report of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on its twenty-second session: Supplement No. 10 (E/2013/30-E/CN.15/2013/27 and Corr.1 and Add.1)

Reports of the Secretary-General:

United Nations African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders (A/68/125)

Implementation of the mandates of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme, with particular reference to the technical cooperation activities of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (A/68/127)

Follow-up to the Twelfth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and preparations for the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (A/68/128)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime on its sixth session (A/68/354)

Summary records	A/C.3/68/SR.6-8 (jointly with item 109) and A/C.3/68/SR.16, 22, 26, 36, 46 and 52
Report of the Third Committee	A/68/457
Plenary meeting	A/68/PV.70
Resolutions	68/185, 68/187 to 68/189, and 68/192 to 68/195
Decision	68/537

107. International drug control

The item entitled "International campaign against traffic in drugs" was included in the agenda of the thirty-sixth session of the General Assembly, in 1981, at the request of Bolivia (A/36/193). Since its thirty-seventh session, the Assembly has regularly considered the item. At its forty-fourth session, the Assembly decided to

change the title of the item to "International action to combat drug abuse and illicit trafficking" (resolution 44/142). At its forty-sixth and forty-seventh sessions, the item appeared as "Narcotic drugs" (resolutions 46/101 and 47/98). Since then, the title of the item has been "International drug control".

In 1998, at its twentieth special session, devoted to countering the world drug problem, the General Assembly adopted the Political Declaration (resolution S-20/2, annex), the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction (resolution S-20/3, annex) and measures to enhance international cooperation to counter the world drug problem (resolutions S-20/4 A to E). The Commission on Narcotic Drugs, at its forty-second session, decided to submit a report to the Assembly in 2003 and 2008 on the progress achieved in meeting the goals and targets set out in the Political Declaration adopted by the Assembly at its twentieth special session (Commission resolution 42/11).

At its fifty-fourth session, the General Assembly adopted the Action Plan for the Implementation of the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction (resolution 54/132, annex).

The General Assembly also considered the item from its fifty-fifth to sixty-seventh sessions (resolutions 55/63, 56/124, 57/174, 58/141, 59/163, 60/178, 61/183, 62/176, 63/197, 64/182, 65/227, 65/233, 66/183 and 67/193).

At its sixty-fourth session, the General Assembly adopted the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem (resolution 64/182).

At its sixty-seventh session, the General Assembly decided to convene, early in 2016, a special session of the Assembly on the world drug problem, following the high-level review of the progress made in the implementation by Member States of the Political Declaration and Plan of Action, which was conducted by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its fifty-seventh session. The Assembly also decided that the special session would review the progress in the implementation of the Political Declaration and Plan of Action, including an assessment of the achievements and challenges in countering the world drug problem, within the framework of the three international drug control conventions and other relevant United Nations instruments (resolution 67/193).

At its sixty-eighth session, the General Assembly welcomed Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 56/12 on the preparation for the high-level review of the implementation by Member States of the Political Declaration and Plan of Action, which was held during the fifty-seventh session of the Commission, in March 2014. The Assembly also invited Member States and observers to participate actively at the appropriate level in the high-level review, noting that the outcome of the high-level review should be submitted through the Economic and Social Council to the Assembly, in view of the special session of the Assembly on the world drug problem to be held in 2016 (resolution 68/197).

At the same session, the General Assembly requested the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, as the United Nations organ with prime responsibility for drug control matters, to engage in the preparatory process for the special session, including by presenting proposals from the fifty-seventh and fifty-eighth sessions of the Commission through the Economic and Social Council in support of the preparatory process, including progress made in the implementation of the Political Declaration

and the Plan of Action to be considered by the Assembly starting at its sixty-ninth session (resolution 68/197).

Also at that session, the General Assembly called upon UNODC to maintain its leading role by providing relevant information and technical assistance; requested UNODC, upon request, to continue providing technical assistance to Member States so as to enhance capacity in countering the world drug problem; reiterated the urgent need for Member States to strengthen international and regional cooperation in order to respond to the serious challenges posed by the increasing links between drug trafficking, money-laundering, corruption and other forms of organized crime; and urged UNODC to increase collaboration with intergovernmental, international and relevant regional organizations involved in addressing the world drug problem. The Assembly also requested the Secretary-General to submit to it at its sixty-ninth session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 68/197).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on international cooperation against the world drug problem (resolution 68/197);

(b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Chair of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on the outcome of the high-level segment of its fifty-seventh session on the review of the implementation by Member States of the Political Declaration and Plan of Action (resolution 68/197).

References for the sixty-eighth session (agenda item 109)

Report of the Secretary-General on international cooperation against the world drug problem (A/68/126)

Summary records	A/C.3/68/SR.6-8 (jointly with item 108) and A/C.3/68/SR.16, 26 and 52
Report of the Third Committee	A/68/458
Plenary meeting	A/68/PV.70
Resolution	68/197

108. Measures to eliminate international terrorism

This item was included in the agenda of the twenty-seventh session of the General Assembly, in 1972, further to an initiative of the Secretary-General (A/8791 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1). At that session, the Assembly decided to establish the Ad Hoc Committee on International Terrorism, consisting of 35 members (resolution 3034 (XXVII)).

The General Assembly considered the item biennially at its thirty-fourth to forty-eighth sessions, and annually thereafter (resolutions 34/145, 36/109, 38/130, 40/61, 42/159, 44/29, 46/51, 49/60, 50/53, 51/210, 52/164, 52/165, 53/108, 54/110, 55/158, 56/88, 57/27, 58/81, 59/46, 60/43, 61/40, 62/71, 63/129, 64/118, 65/34, 66/105 and 67/99 and decision 48/411).

At its forty-ninth session, the General Assembly approved the Declaration on Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism (resolution 49/60).

At its fiftieth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit an annual report on the implementation of paragraph 10 of the Declaration (resolution 50/53).

At its fifty-first session, the General Assembly established an Ad Hoc Committee to elaborate an international convention for the suppression of terrorist bombings and, subsequently, an international convention for the suppression of acts of nuclear terrorism, to supplement related existing international instruments, and thereafter to address means of further developing a comprehensive legal framework of conventions dealing with international terrorism (resolution 51/210). Through the work of the Committee, the Assembly has so far adopted three counter-terrorism instruments.

At its sixty-eighth session, the General Assembly decided, taking into account the recommendation of the Ad Hoc Committee that more time was required to achieve substantive progress on the outstanding issues, to recommend that the Sixth Committee, at the sixty-ninth session of the Assembly, establish a working group with a view to finalizing the process on the draft comprehensive convention on international terrorism as well as discussions on the item included in its agenda by Assembly resolution 54/110 concerning the question of convening a high-level conference under the auspices of the United Nations (resolution 68/119).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General on measures to eliminate international terrorism (resolution 50/53).

References for the sixty-eighth session (agenda item 110)

Report of the Ad Hoc Committee established by General Assembly resolution 51/210 of 17 December 1996 on its sixteenth session: Supplement No. 37 (A/68/37)

Report of the Secretary-General on measures to eliminate international terrorism (A/68/180)

Summary records	A/C.6/68/SR.2-5, 19 and 28
Report of the Sixth Committee	A/68/471
Plenary meeting	A/68/PV.68
Resolution	68/119

I. Organizational, administrative and other matters

109. Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization

Article 98 of the Charter requires the Secretary-General to make an annual report to the General Assembly on the work of the Organization. That report is included in the provisional agenda of the Assembly pursuant to rules 13 (a) and 48 of the rules of procedure, and to resolution 51/241.

At its sixty-eighth session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General (decision 68/507).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization: Supplement No. 1 (A/69/1).

References for the sixty-eighth session (agenda item 111)

Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization: Supplement No. 1 (A/68/1)

Plenary meetings	A/68/PV.5 and 32
Decision	68/507

110. Report of the Secretary-General on the Peacebuilding Fund

The Peacebuilding Fund was established by the General Assembly on 20 December 2005 as a multi-year standing peacebuilding fund for post-conflict peacebuilding, funded by voluntary contributions (resolution 60/180). Since 2007, the Secretary-General has submitted an annual report on the activities of the Fund, pursuant to a request from the Assembly (resolution 60/287). The latest report covers the period from 1 January to 31 December 2013, during which the Fund allocated $86.7 million to 14 countries. A total of 57 per cent of the allocations were made to countries on the Peacebuilding Commission's agenda. Donors contributed $40.8 million in 2013, with contributions made by 18 Member States. The report summarizes Fund decisions concerning individual countries, as well as the management of the overall portfolio.

Document: Report of the Secretary-General on the Peacebuilding Fund (resolution 60/287).

References for the sixtieth session (agenda items 46 and 120)

Draft resolution	A/60/L.63 and Add.1
Plenary meeting	A/60/PV.99
Resolution	60/287

References for the sixty-eighth session (agenda item 112)

Report of the Secretary-General	A/68/722
Plenary meeting	A/68/PV.78 (joint debate on items 30 and 112)

111. Notification by the Secretary-General under Article 12, paragraph 2, of the Charter of the United Nations

Article 12, paragraph 1, of the Charter stipulates that, while the Security Council is exercising in respect of any dispute or situation the functions assigned to it in the Charter, the General Assembly shall not make any recommendation with regard to that dispute or situation unless the Council so requests.

Article 12, paragraph 2, of the Charter and rule 49 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly provide that the Secretary-General, with the consent of the Security Council, shall notify the General Assembly at each session of any matters relative to the maintenance of international peace and security which are being dealt with by the Council and shall similarly notify the Assembly immediately if the Council ceases to deal with such matters.

At its sixty-eighth session, the General Assembly took note of the communication from the Secretary-General without discussion (decision 68/513).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General (A/69/300).

References for the sixty-eighth session (agenda item 113)

Note by the Secretary-General	A/68/300
Plenary meeting	A/68/PV.46
Decision	68/513

112. Elections to fill vacancies in principal organs

(a) Election of five non-permanent members of the Security Council

In accordance with Article 23 of the Charter, as amended,[5] the Security Council consists of five permanent members (China, France, Russian Federation, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America) and 10 non-permanent members elected by the General Assembly for a term of two years. In accordance with rule 142 of the rules of procedure, the Assembly elects each year five non-permanent members of the Council. At its eighteenth session, in 1963, the Assembly decided that the non-permanent members of the Council should be elected according to the following pattern (resolution 1991 A (XVIII)):

(a) Five from African and Asia-Pacific States;

(b) One from Eastern European States;

(c) Two from Latin American and Caribbean States;

(d) Two from Western European and other States.

At its sixty-eighth session, the General Assembly elected five non-permanent members of the Security Council (decision 68/403). At present, the Council is thus composed of the following 15 Member States:

Argentina,* Australia,* Chad,** Chile,** China, France, Jordan,** Lithuania,** Luxembourg,* Nigeria,** Republic of Korea,* Russian Federation, Rwanda,* United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America.

* Term of office expires on 31 December 2014.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 2015.

[5] By an amendment dated 17 December 1963 (resolution 1991 A (XVIII)), which came into force on 31 August 1965, the General Assembly increased the number of non-permanent members of the Security Council from 6 to 10.

At its sixty-ninth session, the General Assembly will need to fill the seats being vacated by the following States: Argentina, Australia, Luxembourg, Republic of Korea and Rwanda. As stipulated in rule 144 of the rules of procedure, a retiring member is not eligible for immediate re-election.

In accordance with rule 92 of the rules of procedure, the election is held by secret ballot and there are no nominations. Under rule 83 of the rules of procedure, the non-permanent members of the Security Council are elected by a two-thirds majority.

References for the sixty-eighth session (agenda item 114 (a))

Plenary meetings	A/68/PV.34 and 61
Decision	68/403

(b) Election of eighteen members of the Economic and Social Council

In accordance with Article 61 of the Charter, as amended,[6] the Economic and Social Council consists of 54 members elected for a term of three years. Under rule 145 of the rules of procedure, the General Assembly shall elect each year 18 members of the Economic and Social Council. At its twenty-sixth session, in 1971, the General Assembly decided that the members of the Council should be elected according to the following pattern (resolution 2847 (XXVI)):

(a) Fourteen members from African States;

(b) Eleven members from Asia-Pacific States;

(c) Ten members from Latin American and Caribbean States;

(d) Thirteen members from Western European and other States;

(e) Six members from Eastern European States.

At its sixty-eighth session, the General Assembly elected 18 members of the Council and also elected Germany, Greece, Italy and Portugal to replace Ireland, the Netherlands, Spain and Turkey, respectively, which relinquished their seats (decision 68/405). At present, the Council is thus composed of the following 54 Member States:

Albania,** Antigua and Barbuda,*** Austria,* Bangladesh,*** Belarus,* Benin,** Bolivia (Plurinational State of),** Botswana,*** Brazil,* Burkina Faso,* Canada,** China,*** Colombia,** Congo,*** Croatia,** Cuba,* Democratic Republic of the Congo,*** Denmark,*** Dominican Republic,* El Salvador,* Ethiopia,* France,* Georgia,*** Germany,* Greece,* Guatemala,*** Haiti,** India,* Indonesia,* Italy,** Japan,* Kazakhstan,*** Kuwait,** Kyrgyzstan,** Lesotho,* Libya,* Mauritius,** Nepal,** New Zealand,*** Nigeria,* Panama,*** Portugal,* Republic of Korea,*** Russian Federation,*** San Marino,** Serbia,*** South Africa,**

[6] By an amendment dated 17 December 1963 (resolution 1991 B (XVIII)), which came into force on 31 August 1965, the General Assembly increased the membership of the Economic and Social Council from 18 to 27; by an amendment dated 20 December 1971 (resolution 2847 (XXVI)), which came into force on 24 September 1973, the Assembly increased the membership of the Council to 54.

Sudan,** Sweden,*** Togo,*** Tunisia,** Turkmenistan,** United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland*** and United States of America.**

* Term of office expires on 31 Dec[illegible]er 2014.
** Term of office expires on 31 Dec[illegible]ber 2015.
*** Term of office expires on 31 December 2016.

At its sixty-ninth session, the General Assembly will need to fill the seats being vacated by the following States: Austria, Belarus, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Cuba, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Ethiopia, France, Germany, Greece, India, Indonesia, Japan, Lesotho, Libya, Nigeria and Portugal. As stipulated in rule 146 of the rules of procedure, a retiring member is eligible for immediate re-election.

In accordance with rule 92 of the rules of procedure, the election is held by secret ballot and there are no nominations. Under rule 83 of the rules of procedure, the members of the Economic and Social Council are elected by a two-thirds majority.

References for the sixty-eighth session (agenda item 114 (b))

Plenary meetings	A/68/PV.40 and 53
Decision	68/405

(c) Election of five members of the International Court of Justice

In accordance with Articles 3 and 4 of its Statute, the International Court of Justice consists of 15 members elected by the General Assembly and the Security Council. Under Article 13 of the Statute, members of the Court are elected for a term of nine years and may be re-elected. A regular election of five judges is held every three years.

At its sixty-sixth session, the General Assembly, together with the Security Council, elected Mr. Giorgio Gaja (Italy), Mr. Hasashi Owada (Japan), Ms. Julia Sebutinde (Uganda), Mr. Peter Tomka (Slovakia) and Ms. Xue Hanqin (China) members of the Court for a nine-year term of office beginning on 6 February 2012 (decision 66/404 A). In addition, as a result of the resignation of Mr. Awn Shawkat Al-Khasawneh (Jordan), Mr. Dalveer Bhandari (India) was elected to fill the remainder of the term of office of Mr. Al-Khasawneh (decision 66/404 B).

The present membership of the International Court of Justice (decisions 66/404 A and B) is as follows:

President:
Mr. Peter Tomka (Slovakia)***

Vice-President:
Mr. Bernardo Sepúlveda Amor (Mexico)*

Judges:
Mr. Ronny Abraham (France)**
Mr. Mohamed Bennouna (Morocco)*
Mr. Dalveer Bhandari (India)**
Mr. Antônio Augusto Cançado Trindade (Brazil)**
Ms. Joan Donoghue (United States of America)*

Mr. Giorgio Gaja (Italy)***
Mr. Christopher Greenwood (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)**
Mr. Kenneth Keith (New Zealand)*
Mr. Hisashi Owada (Japan)***
Ms. Julia Sebutinde (Uganda)***
Mr. Leonid Skotnikov (Russian Federation)*
Ms. Xue Hanqin (China)***
Mr. Abdulqawi Ahmed Yusuf (Somalia)**

* Term of office expires on 5 February 2015.
** Term of office expires on 5 February 2018.
*** Term of office expires on 5 February 2021.

At its sixty-ninth session, the General Assembly, together with the Security Council, will need to fill the seats of five members whose term of office expires on 5 February 2015. Those members are: Mr. Bernardo Sepúlveda Amor, Mr. Mohamed Bennouna, Ms. Joan Donoghue, Mr. Kenneth Keith and Mr. Leonid Skotnikov.

The election will proceed on the basis of a list of persons nominated by national groups of States parties to the Statute of the International Court of Justice. The Secretary-General has requested that nominations should reach him by 30 June 2014. The list of candidates containing nominations made by that date will be circulated to the General Assembly and to the Security Council. Any withdrawals of candidates will be circulated in addenda to that document. The curricula vitae of the candidates will be circulated separately. In addition, the Assembly and the Council will have before them a memorandum by the Secretary-General on the procedure to be followed in the elections.

The election will take place in accordance with the following:

(a) The Statute of the International Court of Justice, in particular Articles 2 to 4 and 7 to 12;

(b) Rules 150 and 151 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly;

(c) Rules 40 and 61 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council.

Those candidates who obtain an absolute majority of votes both in the General Assembly and in the Security Council will be considered as elected.

Documents:

(a) Memorandum by the Secretary-General;

(b) Notes by the Secretary-General:

(i) List of candidates nominated by national groups;

(ii) Curricula vitae of candidates nominated by national groups.

References for the sixty-sixth session (agenda item 113 (c))

Memorandums by the Secretary-General:

Election of five members of the International Court of Justice (A/66/182-S/2011/452)

Election of a member of the International Court of Justice (A/66/766-S/2012/211)

Notes by the Secretary-General:

List of candidates nominated by national groups (A/66/183-S/2011/453)

Curricula vitae of candidates nominated by national groups (A/66/184-S/2011/454)

Submission of nominations by national groups (A/66/767-S/2012/212 and Add.1)

Election of a member of the International Court of Justice (A/66/768-S/2012/213)

Plenary meetings	A/66/PV.53-57, 64, 66, 84 and 107
Decisions	66/404 A and B

113. Elections to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs and other elections

(a) Election of twenty members of the Committee for Programme and Coordination

In accordance with paragraph 7 of the terms of reference of the Committee for Programme and Coordination (Economic and Social Council resolution 2008 (LX), annex), the Committee consisted of 21 members nominated by the Economic and Social Council and elected by the General Assembly for a term of office of three years on the basis of equitable geographical distribution. At its forty-second session, the Assembly decided (decision 42/450) that the Committee should be composed of 34 States Members of the United Nations, elected for three-year terms on the basis of equitable geographical distribution, as follows:

(a) Nine seats for African States;

(b) Seven seats for Asia-Pacific States;

(c) Seven seats for Latin American and Caribbean States;

(d) Seven seats for Western European and other States;

(e) Four seats for Eastern European States.

At its sixty-eighth session, the General Assembly elected six members of the Committee for Programme and Coordination to fill vacancies occurring on the expiration of the terms of office of seven members (decision 68/404). At present, the Committee is composed of the following 30 States:

Argentina,* Belarus,* Benin,*** Botswana,** Brazil,* Bulgaria,* Cameroon,* China,*** Cuba,* El Salvador,** Ethiopia,*** France,** Guinea,** Guinea-Bissau,* Haiti,*** Iran (Islamic Republic of),* Italy,* Japan,*** Kazakhstan,*

Malaysia,* Morocco,*** Pakistan,* Peru,** Republic of Moldova,* Russian Federation,** United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland,* United Republic of Tanzania,** United States of America,* Uruguay* and Zimbabwe.*

* Term of office expires on 31 December 2014.
** Term of office expires on 31 December 2015.
*** Term of office expires on 31 December 2016.

At its sixty-eighth session, the General Assembly still needs to fill the four remaining seats on the Committee.

At its sixty-ninth session, the General Assembly will need to fill the seats being vacated by the following States: Argentina, Belarus, Brazil, Bulgaria, Cameroon, Cuba, Guinea-Bissau, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Italy, Kazakhstan, Malaysia, Pakistan, Republic of Moldova, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America, Uruguay and Zimbabwe.[7]

Document: Note by the Secretary-General.

References for the sixty-eighth session (agenda item 115 (a))

Note by the Secretary-General: election of seven members of the Committee for Programme and Coordination (A/68/302 and Add.1)

Plenary meetings	A/68/PV.40 and 61
Decision	68/404

(b) Election of five members of the Organizational Committee of the Peacebuilding Commission

At its sixtieth session, in 2005, the General Assembly decided, acting concurrently with the Security Council, in accordance with Articles 7, 22 and 29 of the Charter of the United Nations, to establish the Peacebuilding Commission as an intergovernmental advisory body that would have a standing Organizational Committee, responsible for developing its own rules of procedure and working methods, and comprising:

(a) Seven members of the Security Council, including permanent members, selected according to rules and procedures decided by the Council;

(b) Seven members of the Economic and Social Council, elected from regional groups according to rules and procedures decided by the Council, giving due consideration to those countries that had experienced post-conflict recovery;

(c) Five top providers of assessed contributions to United Nations budgets and of voluntary contributions to United Nations funds, programmes and agencies, including a standing peacebuilding fund, that were not among those selected in (a) or (b) above, selected by and from among the 10 top providers, giving due consideration to the size of their contributions;

[7] At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly decided that the practice of dispensing with the secret ballot for elections to subsidiary organs when the number of candidates corresponded to the number of seats to be filled should become standard, unless a delegation specifically requested a vote on a given election (decision 34/401, para. 16).

(d) Five top providers of military personnel and civilian police to United Nations missions that were not among those selected in (a), (b) or (c) above, selected by and from among the 10 top providers, giving due consideration to the size of their contributions;

(e) Giving due consideration to representation from all regional groups in the overall composition of the Committee and to representation from countries that had experienced post-conflict recovery, seven additional members would be elected according to rules and procedures decided by the General Assembly;

and decided that members of the Committee would serve for renewable terms of two years, as applicable, and that the arrangements set out in the resolution would be reviewed five years after its adoption (resolution 60/180).

At the resumed sixtieth session, in 2006, the following elections/selections took place, in accordance with paragraph 4 (a) to (d) of General Assembly resolution 60/180 and Security Council resolution 1645 (2005):

(a) The Security Council selected China, Denmark, France, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United Republic of Tanzania and the United States of America as members of the Committee;

(b) The Economic and Social Council elected Angola, Belgium, Brazil, Guinea-Bissau, Indonesia, Poland and Sri Lanka as members;

(c) Germany, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands and Norway were selected as the five top providers of assessed contributions to United Nations budgets and of voluntary contributions to United Nations funds, programmes and agencies, including a standing peacebuilding fund;

(d) Bangladesh, Ghana, India, Nigeria and Pakistan were selected as the five top providers of military personnel and civilian police to United Nations missions.

At its resumed sixtieth session, in May 2006, the General Assembly, noting the following distribution of seats for 2006 among the five regional groups in the Organizational Committee that had resulted from elections and/or selections that had taken place so far: (a) five members from African States; (b) seven members from Asia-Pacific States; (c) two members from Eastern European States; (d) one member from Latin American and Caribbean States; and (e) nine members from Western European and other States, decided that the seven seats for election by the Assembly for membership in the Committee for 2006 would be distributed among the five regional groups as follows: (a) two seats for African States; (b) one seat for Asia-Pacific States; (c) one seat for Eastern European States; (d) three seats for Latin American and Caribbean States; and (e) no seats for Western European and other States; and also decided that the term of membership should be staggered, and that two members from different regional groups, to be drawn by lots in the first election, should serve for an initial period of one year; that each of the five regional groups should have no less than three seats in the overall composition of the Committee; that the elections to be held by the Assembly in 2006 would set no precedent for future elections and that the distribution of seats as set out above would be reviewed annually, on the basis of changes in the membership in other categories established in paragraph 4 (a) to (d) of resolution 60/180 and Security Council resolution 1645 (2005) (resolution 60/261).

At its sixty-third session, the General Assembly decided that, beginning with the election to be held during the sixty-third session, the term of office of the members of the Assembly on the Organizational Committee should begin on 1 January instead of 23 June; and invited other bodies with members on the Organizational Committee that had not yet done so to adjust the term of office of their respective members so that the term of office of all members of the Organizational Committee could start on 1 January (resolution 63/145).

At its sixty-eighth session, the General Assembly, pursuant to its resolutions 60/180 and 63/145, elected Bosnia and Herzegovina and Guatemala as members of the Organizational Committee of the Peacebuilding Commission for a two-year term of office, beginning on 1 January 2014, to fill the vacancies occurring on the expiration of the terms of office of Croatia and El Salvador (decision 68/415).

Pursuant to paragraphs 4 (a) to (d) of resolution 60/180, 24 States had already been elected and/or selected as members of the Organizational Committee of the Peacebuilding Commission: Argentina, Chad, China, France, Russian Federation, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America selected by the Security Council (see S/2014/50); Croatia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ethiopia, Indonesia, Nepal and Tunisia elected by the Economic and Social Council (Economic and Social Council decision 2013/201 F); Canada, Japan, Germany, Spain and Sweden selected by and from among the top 10 providers of assessed contributions to United Nations budgets and of voluntary contributions to United Nations funds, programmes and agencies, including a standing peacebuilding fund (see A/67/657); and Bangladesh, Egypt, India, Nigeria and Pakistan selected by and from among the top 10 providers of military personnel and civilian police to United Nations missions (see A/67/658).

As a result, the Organizational Committee of the Peacebuilding Commission is composed of the following 31 Member States:

Argentina,** Bangladesh,** Bosnia and Herzegovina,*** Brazil,** Canada,** Chad,** China,* Croatia,** Denmark,** Dominican Republic,** Egypt,** Ethiopia,** France,* Germany,** Guatemala,*** India,** Indonesia,** Japan,** Kenya,** Malaysia,** Nepal,** Nigeria,** Pakistan,** Peru,** Russian Federation,* South Africa,** Spain,** Sweden,** Tunisia,** United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland* and United States of America.*

* Permanent member of the Security Council.
** Term of office expires on 31 December 2014.
*** Term of office expires on 31 December 2015.

At its sixty-ninth session, the General Assembly will need to fill the seats occupied by the following countries whose terms of office expire on 31 December 2014: Brazil, Kenya, Malaysia, Peru and South Africa.

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the sixty-eighth session (agenda item 115 (b))

Plenary meeting	A/68/PV.69
Decision	68/415

(c) Election of fifteen members of the Human Rights Council

At its resumed sixtieth session, in March 2006, the General Assembly decided to establish the Human Rights Council, based in Geneva, in replacement of the Commission on Human Rights, as a subsidiary organ of the Assembly; decided also that the Council would consist of 47 Member States, which would be elected directly and individually by secret ballot by the majority of the members of the Assembly; that the membership would be based on equitable geographical distribution, and seats would be distributed as follows among regional groups: (a) African States, 13; (b) Asia-Pacific States, 13; (c) Eastern European States, 6; (d) Latin American and Caribbean States, 8; and (e) Western European and other States, 7; and that the members of the Council would serve for a period of three years and would not be eligible for immediate re-election after two consecutive terms; and decided further that the terms of membership would be staggered, and such decision would be taken for the first election by the drawing of lots, taking into consideration equitable geographical distribution (resolution 60/251).

At its resumed sixty-fifth session, the General Assembly decided that, from 2013, the Human Rights Council would start its yearly membership cycle on 1 January and that, as a transitional measure, the period of office of members of the Human Rights Council ending in June 2012, June 2013 and June 2014 would exceptionally be extended until the end of the respective calendar year (resolution 65/281).

At its sixty-eighth session, on 12 November 2013, the General Assembly elected the following 14 members for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 2014: Algeria, China, Cuba, France, Maldives, Mexico, Morocco, Namibia, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Viet Nam (decision 68/406).

As of 1 January 2014, the Council is composed of the following members:[8]

Algeria,*** Argentina,** Austria,* Benin,* Botswana,* Brazil,** Burkina Faso,* Chile,* China,*** Congo,* Costa Rica,* Côte d'Ivoire,** Cuba,*** Czech Republic,* Estonia,** Ethiopia,** France,*** Gabon,** Germany,** India,* Indonesia,* Ireland,** Italy,* Japan,** Kazakhstan,** Kenya,** Kuwait,* Maldives,*** Mexico,*** Montenegro,** Morocco,*** Namibia,*** Pakistan,** Peru,* Philippines,* Republic of Korea,** Romania,* Russian Federation,*** Saudi Arabia,*** Sierra Leone,** South Africa,*** the former Yugoslav Republic Of Macedonia,*** United Arab Emirates,** United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland,*** United States of America,** Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)** and Viet Nam.***

* Term of office expires on 31 December 2014.
** Term of office expires on 31 December 2015.
*** Term of office expires on 31 December 2016.

At its sixty-ninth session, the General Assembly will need to fill the 15 seats occupied by the countries whose term of office expires on 31 December 2014.

No advance documentation is expected.

[8] Angola, Burkina Faso, Chile, Qatar and the United States of America are currently serving a second consecutive term. Pursuant to resolution 60/251, the members of the Human Rights Council shall not be eligible for immediate re-election after two consecutive terms.

References for the sixty-eighth session (agenda item 115 (c))

Plenary meeting	A/68/PV.51
Decision	68/406

(d) Election of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

At its fifth session, in 1950, the General Assembly adopted the statute of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (see resolution 428 (V), annex) (see also item 62). In accordance with paragraph 13 of the statute, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees is elected by the Assembly on the nomination of the Secretary-General.

At its resumed sixty-fourth session, the General Assembly re-elected Mr. António Manuel de Oliveira Guterres (Portugal) as United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees for a period of five years beginning on 15 June 2010 and ending on 14 June 2015 (decision 64/419).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General.

References for the sixty-fourth session (agenda item 111 (b))

Note by the Secretary-General	A/64/750
Plenary meeting	A/64/PV.83
Decision	64/419

(e) Election of the Executive Director of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme

At its fifty-sixth session, in 2001, the General Assembly, in its resolution 56/206, decided that the secretariat of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme should be headed by an Executive Director at the level of Under-Secretary-General, to be elected by the Assembly for a term of four years upon nomination by the Secretary-General after consultation with Member States.

At its resumed sixty-fourth session, the General Assembly, on the proposal of the Secretary-General, elected Mr. Joan Clos (Spain) as Executive Director of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme for a four-year term of office beginning on 18 October 2010 and ending on 17 October 2014 (decision 64/428).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General.

References for the sixty-fourth session (agenda item 111 (f))

Note by the Secretary-General	A/64/897
Plenary meeting	A/64/PV.113
Decision	64/428

114. Appointments to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs and other appointments

(a) Appointment of members of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions

The Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, established by the General Assembly in 1946 (resolution 14 (I) A), acts in an advisory capacity to the Assembly and makes recommendations to it on the United Nations budget and related matters and on the administrative budgets of the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency. Details on the appointment, membership and functions of the Advisory Committee can be found in rules 155 to 157 of the rules of procedure of the Assembly.

At its sixty-eighth session, the General Assembly appointed six members of the Advisory Committee. In addition, as a result of the passing of Zhang Wanhai (China), the Assembly appointed a member to fill the remainder of the term of office of Mr. Zhang, beginning on the date of adoption of the decision by the Assembly (decisions 68/407 A and B). At present, the Advisory Committee is composed of the following 16 members:

Toshihiro Aiki (Japan),*** Bruno Nunes Brant (Brazil),* Pavel Chernikov (Russian Federation),* Jasminka Dinić (Croatia),** Conrod Hunte (Antigua and Barbuda),** Dietrich Lingenthal (Germany),* Carlos Ruiz Massieu (Mexico),*** Richard Moon (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland),*** Jean Christian Obame (Gabon),* Mohanad Ali Omran Al-Musawi (Iraq),** Babou Sene (Senegal),** Tesfa Alem Seyoum (Eritrea),** David Traystman (United States of America),* Devesh Uttam (India),*** Catherine Vendat (France)*** and Ye Xuenong (China).***

* Term of office expires on 31 December 2014.
** Term of office expires on 31 December 2015.
*** Term of office expires on 31 December 2016.

At its sixty-ninth session, the General Assembly will need to fill the vacancies that will arise upon the expiry of the terms of office of Mr. Brant, Mr. Chernikov, Mr. Lingenthal, Mr. Obame and Mr. Traystman.

Document: Note by the Secretary-General (A/69/101).

References for the sixty-eighth session (agenda item 116 (a))

Notes by the Secretary-General	A/68/101/Rev.1 and Add.1 and A/C.5/68/4
Summary records	A/C.5/68/SR.14 and 28
Reports of the Fifth Committee	A/68/557 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/68/PV.52 and 75
Decisions	68/407 A and B

(b) Appointment of members of the Committee on Contributions

The Committee on Contributions, established by the General Assembly in 1946 (resolution 14 (I) A), advises the Assembly concerning the apportionment, under Article 17, paragraph 2, of the Charter of the United Nations, of the expenses of the Organization among Members (see also item 140, on the scale of assessments for the apportionment of the expenses of the United Nations). Details on the appointment, membership and functions of the Committee can be found in rules 158 to 160 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly.

At its sixty-eighth session, the General Assembly appointed six members of the Committee (decision 68/408 A). The Assembly also appointed four members to fill vacancies arising from resignations (decisions 68/408 B and C). At present, the Committee is composed of the following 18 members:

Andrzej T. Abraszewski (Poland),** Syed Yawar Ali (Pakistan),** Ali A. Ali Kurer (Libya),*** Jean Pierre Diawara (Guinea),*** Gordon Eckersley (Australia),*** Bernardo Greiver del Hoyo (Uruguay),*** Edward Faris (United States of America),** Fu Daopeng (China),* Ihor V. Humenny (Ukraine),** Kunal Khatri (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland),* Nikolay Lozinskiy (Russian Federation),* Pedro Luis Pedroso Cuesta (Cuba),*** Gönke Roscher (Germany),* Henrique da Silveira Sardinha Pinto (Brazil),* Ugo Sessi (Italy),*** Shigeki Sumi (Japan),** Josiel Motumisi Tawana (South Africa)** and Dae-jong Yoo (Republic of Korea).*

* Term of office expires on 31 December 2014.
** Term of office expires on 31 December 2015.
*** Term of office expires on 31 December 2016.

At its sixty-ninth session, the General Assembly will need to fill the vacancies that will arise upon the expiry of the terms of office of Mr. Fu, Mr. Khatri, Mr. Lozinskiy, Ms. Roscher, Mr. da Silveira Sardinha Pinto and Mr. Yoo.

Document: Note by the Secretary-General (A/69/102).

References for the sixty-eighth session (agenda item 116 (b))

Notes by the Secretary-General	A/68/102/Rev.1 and Add.2 and A/C.5/68/5/Rev.1
Summary records	A/C.5/68/SR.14 and 35
Report of the Fifth Committee	A/68/558 and Add.1 and 2
Plenary meetings	A/68/PV.52, 79 and 85
Decisions	68/408 A to C

(c) Confirmation of the appointment of members of the Investments Committee

The Investments Committee, established by the General Assembly in 1947 (resolution 155 (II)), advises the Secretary-General on the investment of the assets of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund and other United Nations funds.

At its sixty-eighth session, the General Assembly confirmed the reappointment by the Secretary-General of two members of the Investments Committee for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 2014 and two members for a one-year term of office beginning on 1 January 2014 (decision 68/409). At present, the Committee is composed of the following eight members:[9]

Masakazu Arikawa (Japan),* Madhav Dhar (India),* Simon Jiang (China),*** Achim Kassow (Germany),*** Nemir A. Kirdar (Iraq),* Michael Klein (United States of America),* Linah K. Mohohlo (Botswana)** and Ivan Pictet (Switzerland).*

* Term of office expires on 31 December 2014.
** Term of office expires on 31 December 2015.
*** Term of office expires on 31 December 2016.

At its sixty-ninth session, the General Assembly will be asked to confirm the appointment by the Secretary-General of six persons to fill the vacancies that will arise upon the expiry of the terms of office of Mr. Arikawa, Mr. Dhar, Mr. Kirdar, Mr. Klein and Mr. Pictet, as well as an existing vacant seat.

Document: Note by the Secretary-General (A/69/103).

References for the sixty-eighth session (agenda item 116 (c))

Notes by the Secretary-General	A/68/103 and A/C.5/68/6
Summary record	A/C.5/68/SR.14
Report of the Fifth Committee	A/68/559
Plenary meeting	A/68/PV.52
Decision	68/409

(d) Appointment of members of the International Civil Service Commission

(i) Appointment of members of the Commission

(ii) Designation of the Chair of the Commission

The International Civil Service Commission, established by the General Assembly in 1974 (resolution 3357 (XXIX)) for the regulation and coordination of the conditions of service of the United Nations common system, consists of 15 members appointed by the Assembly, of whom 2, designated Chair and Vice-Chair, serve full-time.

At its sixty-eighth session, the General Assembly appointed five members of the International Civil Service Commission for a four-year term of office beginning on 1 January 2014 (decision 68/411). At present, the Commission is composed of the following 15 members:

[9] The Investments Committee currently has one vacancy in its membership owing to the resignation of a member effective 30 August 2013, for a term of office expiring on 31 December 2014.

Kingston Papie Rhodes (Sierra Leone)* (Chair), Wolfgang Stöckl (Germany)*** (Vice-Chair), Marie-Françoise Bechtel (France),* Daasebre Oti Boateng (Ghana),* Larbi Djacta (Algeria),** Minoru Endo (Japan),*** Carleen Gardner (Jamaica),* Sergei V. Garmonin (Russian Federation),** Luis Mariano Hermosillo (Mexico),*** Aldo Mantovani (Italy),*** Mohamed Mijarul Quayes (Bangladesh),** Curtis Smith (United States of America),*** Wang Xiaochu (China),** Eugeniusz Wyzner (Poland)* and El Hassane Zahid (Morocco).**

* Term of office expires on 31 December 2014.
** Term of office expires on 31 December 2016.
*** Term of office expires on 31 December 2017.

At its sixty-ninth session, the General Assembly will need to fill the vacancies that will arise upon the expiry of the terms of office of Mr. Rhodes, Ms. Bechtel, Mr. Boateng, Ms. Gardner and Mr. Wyzner.

Furthermore, as the term of office of the current Chair will also expire on 31 December 2014, in accordance with article 2 of the statute of the Commission, it will be necessary for the General Assembly to designate a Chair at its sixty-ninth session.

Document: Note by the Secretary-General (A/69/104).

References for the sixty-eighth session (agenda item 116 (e))

Notes by the Secretary-General	A/68/105/Rev.1 and A/C.5/68/8 and Add.1
Summary record	A/C.5/68/SR.14
Report of the Fifth Committee	A/68/561
Plenary meeting	A/68/PV.52
Decision	68/411

(e) Appointment of members of the Independent Audit Advisory Committee

The Independent Audit Advisory Committee, established by the General Assembly on 23 December 2005 (resolution 60/248, sect. XIII), advises the Assembly on issues it considers appropriate concerning the scope, content and outcome of the work of audit entities and assists the Assembly in discharging its oversight responsibilities. In its resolution 61/275, the Assembly approved the terms of reference for the Committee and decided that it should comprise five members, to be elected by the General Assembly. Details on the appointment, membership and functions of the Advisory Committee are contained in the annex to the same resolution.

In order to facilitate the election of members of the Committee, the names of the candidates and other relevant information should be submitted to the Secretary-General. It is the understanding of the Secretary-General that regional groups are encouraged to present at least two candidates for election to the Committee and that each regional group will be entitled to one seat in the Committee (see A/C.5/61/SR.58).

At its sixty-eighth session, the General Assembly appointed two members for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 2014 and one member to fill a vacancy for a term of office expiring on 31 December 2016 (decisions 68/412 A and B). At present, the Committee is composed of the following five members:

Patricia Arriagada (Chile),** Natalia A. Bocharova (Russian Federation),** J. Christopher Mihm (United States of America),* John F. S. Muwanga (Uganda)* and Maria Gracia Pulido Tan (Philippines).**

* Term of office expires on 31 December 2014.
** Term of office expires on 31 December 2016.

At its sixty-ninth session, the General Assembly will need to fill the vacancies that will arise upon the expiry of the terms of office of Mr. Mihm and Mr. Muwanga.

Document: Note by the Secretary-General (A/69/105).

References for the sixty-eighth session (agenda item 116 (f))

Notes by the Secretary-General	A/68/106 and Add.1 and A/C.5/68/9
Summary records	A/C.5/68/SR.14, 24 and 31
Report of the Fifth Committee	A/68/562 and Add.1 and 2
Plenary meetings	A/68/PV.52, 71 and 79
Decisions	68/412 A and B

(f) Appointment of members of the Committee on Conferences

The Committee on Conferences, established in 1974 by the General Assembly (resolution 3351 (XXIX)), was retained by the Assembly at its forty-third session as a permanent subsidiary organ. The Committee's functions and composition are set out in resolution 43/222 B.

At its sixty-eighth session, the General Assembly took note of the appointment by its President of six members of the Committee on Conferences for a term of office beginning on 1 January 2014 and ending on 31 December 2016, of Jamaica as a member of the Committee on Conferences for a term of office beginning on 10 February 2014 and ending on 31 December 2016, of Uruguay as a member of the Committee on Conferences for a term of office beginning on 7 March 2014 and ending on 31 December 2015 and of Paraguay as a member of the Committee on Conferences for a term of office beginning on 9 April and ending on 31 December 2014 (decisions 68/414 A to D).

At present, the Committee is composed of the following 21 States:

Bosnia and Herzegovina,** Congo,* Côte d'Ivoire,** Denmark,*** France,* Iraq,** Israel,** Jamaica,*** Japan,*** Mauritania,*** Namibia,* Paraguay,* Peru,** Philippines,* Qatar,*** Russian Federation,* Senegal,** Sri Lanka,* United Republic of Tanzania,*** the United States of America*** and Uruguay.**

* Term of office expires on 31 December 2014.
** Term of office expires on 31 December 2015.
*** Term of office expires on 31 December 2016.

At its sixty-ninth session, the General Assembly will need to fill the seats being vacated by the following States: Congo, France, Namibia, Paraguay, Philippines, Russian Federation and Sri Lanka. As stipulated in paragraph 3 of resolution 43/222 B, retiring members of the Committee are eligible for reappointment.

Document: Note by the Secretary-General.

References for the sixty-eighth session (agenda item 116 (g))

Note by the Secretary-General	A/68/91
Plenary meetings	A/68/PV.60, 74, 75 and 81
Decisions	68/414 A to D

(g) Appointment of a member of the Joint Inspection Unit

At its thirty-first session, in 1976, the General Assembly approved the statute of the Joint Inspection Unit, consisting of not more than 11 members (resolution 31/192).

At its sixty-first session, under the item entitled "Joint Inspection Unit", the General Assembly decided that, beginning on 1 January 2008, the President of the General Assembly, when drawing up a list of countries that would be requested to propose candidates, would invite Member States also to submit the names of the countries and their respective candidates simultaneously (resolution 61/238, sect. II).

At its sixty-third session, the General Assembly reappointed Tadanori Inomata as a member of the Joint Inspection Unit for a term of office beginning on 1 January 2010 and expiring on 31 December 2014 (decision 63/416).

At its sixty-fourth session, the General Assembly reappointed the following persons as members of the Joint Inspection Unit for a term of office beginning on 1 January 2011 and expiring on 31 December 2015: Gérard Biraud, Papa Louis Fall, István Posta and Cihan Terzi (decision 64/425).

At its sixty-sixth session, the General Assembly appointed Jorge Flores Callejas as a member of the Joint Inspection Unit for a five-year term of office beginning on 1 January 2012 and expiring on 31 December 2016 and appointed Sukai Prom-Jackson (Gambia), Jean Wesley Cazeau (Haiti), A. Gopinathan (India), Gennady Tarasov (Russian Federation) and George Bartsiotas (United States of America) as members of the Joint Inspection Unit for a five-year term of office beginning on 1 January 2013 and expiring on 31 December 2017 (decisions 66/417 A and B).

At present, the Joint Inspection Unit is composed of the following 11 members:

George Bartsiotas (United States of America),**** Gérard Biraud (France),** Jean Wesley Cazeau (Haiti),**** Papa Louis Fall (Senegal),** Jorge Flores Callejas (Honduras),*** A. Gopinathan (India),**** Tadanori Inomata (Japan),* István Posta (Hungary),** Sukai Prom-Jackson (Gambia),**** Gennady Tarasov (Russian Federation)**** and Cihan Terzi (Turkey).**

* Term of office expires on 31 December 2014.
** Term of office expires on 31 December 2015.
*** Term of office expires on 31 December 2016.
**** Term of office expires on 31 December 2017.

Document: Note by the Secretary-General (A/68/107).

References for the sixty-third session (agenda item 107 (h))

Note by the Secretary-General	A/63/108
Note by the President of the General Assembly	A/63/667
Plenary meeting	A/63/PV.75
Decision	63/416

References for the sixty-fourth session (agenda item 112 (g))

Note by the Secretary-General	A/64/106
Note by the President of the General Assembly	A/64/805
Plenary meeting	A/64/PV.98
Decision	64/425

References for the sixty-sixth session (agenda item 115 (g))

Notes by the Secretary-General	A/66/106 and Add.1 and A/66/509 and Corr.1
Notes by the President of the General Assembly	A/66/621 and A/66/864
Plenary meetings	A/66/PV.47, 63, 92 and 122
Decisions	66/417 A and B

(h) Appointment of the Under-Secretary-General for Internal Oversight Services

At its forty-eighth session, in 1994, the General Assembly decided to establish an Office of Internal Oversight Services under the authority of the Secretary-General, the head of which would be at the rank of Under-Secretary-General (resolution 48/218 B).

At its sixty-fourth session, the General Assembly approved the appointment by the Secretary-General of Ms. Carman Lapointe as Under-Secretary-General for Internal Oversight Services for one fixed term of five years beginning on 13 September 2010 and ending on 12 September 2015 (decision 64/427).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General.

References for the sixty-fourth session (agenda item 112 (i))

Note by the Secretary-General	A/64/873
Plenary meeting	A/64/PV.108
Decision	64/427

115. Admission of new Members to the United Nations

The question of the admission of new Members to the United Nations is governed, inter alia, by Article 4 of the Charter, rules 58 to 60 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council and rules 134 to 138 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly. In accordance with Article 4, paragraph 2, of the Charter, the admission of new Members is effected by a decision of the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council. Under rule 83 of the rules of procedure of the Assembly, a two-thirds majority is required for the admission of new Members.

As at 15 June 2014, no documents had been circulated under this item.

A list of the Member States, which now number 193, with an indication of the date on which they were admitted to membership in the United Nations, is available on the United Nations web page: www.un.org.

116. Follow-up to the outcome of the Millennium Summit

At its fifty-third session, in 1998, the General Assembly decided to designate its fifty-fifth session "The Millennium Assembly of the United Nations" and decided to convene as part of that Assembly a Millennium Summit of the United Nations for a limited number of days (resolution 53/202).

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly adopted the United Nations Millennium Declaration (resolution 55/2).

The item entitled "Follow-up to the outcome of the Millennium Summit" was included in the agenda of the fifty-fifth session of the General Assembly at the request of Algeria, Finland, Namibia, Poland, Singapore and Venezuela (A/55/235).

The General Assembly considered the item at its fifty-seventh to sixty-sixth sessions (resolutions 57/144, 57/145, 58/3, 58/16, 58/291, 59/27, 59/57, 59/145, 59/291, 59/314, 60/265, 60/283, 61/16, 61/244 to 61/246, 62/214, 62/270, 62/277, 62/278, 63/23, 63/142, 63/235, 63/281, 64/1, 64/184, 64/289 to 64/291, 64/299, 65/1, 65/7, 65/238, 65/281, 65/285, 66/2 and 66/290 and decision 61/562).

At its sixtieth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to report on progress made in the implementation of the development outcome of the 2005 World Summit in the framework of the comprehensive report on the follow-up to the Millennium Declaration and the 2005 World Summit Outcome (resolution 60/265).

At its sixty-fourth session, the General Assembly established, as a composite entity, the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women) (resolution 64/289).

At its sixty-fifth session, the General Assembly adopted the Political Declaration on HIV and AIDS: Intensifying our Efforts to Eliminate HIV and AIDS, which included a request to the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly on progress in accordance with global reporting on the Millennium Development Goals at the 2013 review of the Goals and subsequent reviews (resolution 65/277, annex) (also relates to items 10 and 13).

At the same session, the General Assembly adopted the outcome document of the high-level plenary meeting of the Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals, which included a request to the Secretary-General to report annually on progress in the implementation of the Goals until 2015 and to make recommendations in his annual reports, as appropriate, for further steps to advance the United Nations development agenda beyond 2015 (resolution 65/1) (also relates to item 13).

At its sixty-seventh session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to include information relevant to the resolution on people's empowerment and development in his report to the Assembly at its sixty-ninth session on progress in the implementation of the Millennium Development Goals (resolution 67/107) (see item 13).

At its sixty-eighth session, the General Assembly adopted the outcome document of the special event to follow up efforts made towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals, in which Heads of State and Government decided to launch a process of intergovernmental negotiations at the beginning of the sixty-ninth session of the Assembly, which would lead to the adoption of the post-2015 development agenda; and acknowledged with appreciation the processes mandated in the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development that were under way, in particular the Open Working Group on Sustainable Development Goals and the Intergovernmental Committee of Experts on Sustainable Development Financing, as well as the process to develop options for a technology facilitation mechanism, and urged that those processes complete their work in a comprehensive, balanced and expeditious manner by September 2014. The Heads of State and Government also called upon the Secretary-General to synthesize, as an input to the intergovernmental negotiations to be launched at the beginning of the sixty-ninth session of the Assembly, the full range of inputs available and to present a synthesis report before the end of 2014, decided that the final phase of the intergovernmental work would culminate in a summit at the level of Heads of State and Government in September 2015 for the adoption of the post-2015 development agenda and requested the President of the Assembly to convene, in a timely manner, intergovernmental consultations to achieve agreement on organizational modalities for the summit (resolution 68/6) (see item 13).

At its resumed sixty-eighth session, the General Assembly decided to establish the United Nations Nelson Rolihlahla Mandela Prize, which will be honorary in nature, as a tribute to the outstanding achievements and contributions of individuals to the purposes and principles of the United Nations and requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the President of the General Assembly, to establish within six months of the adoption of the resolution the criteria and procedures for bestowing the Prize, to be adopted by the Assembly not later than 30 November 2014 (resolution 68/275).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on progress in the implementation of the Millennium Development Goals (resolution 65/1) (see also item 13);

(b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Director General of the World Health Organization on the prevention and control of non-communicable diseases.

References for the sixty-fourth session (agenda item 114)

Report of the Secretary-General on a comprehensive proposal for the composite entity for gender equality and the empowerment of women (A/64/588)

Draft resolution	A/64/L.56
Plenary meeting	A/64/PV.104
Resolution	64/289

References for the sixty-fifth session (agenda items 13 and 115)

Note by the President of the General Assembly transmitting the report and recommendations on the review of the implementation of resolution 61/16 on the strengthening of the Economic Social Council (A/65/866)

Draft resolution	A/65/L.1
Plenary meetings	A/65/PV.3-6, 8 and 9
Resolution	65/1

References for the sixty-eighth session (agenda item 118)

Reports of the Secretary-General:

A life of dignity for all: accelerating progress towards the Millennium Development Goals and advancing the United Nations development agenda beyond 2015 (A/68/202 and Corr.1)

The work of the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (A/68/120)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Director General of the World Health Organization on the prevention and control of non-communicable diseases (A/68/650)

Draft resolutions	A/68/L.4 and A/68/L.48
Plenary meetings	A/68/PV.2, 32, 50, 54 (joint debate with items 14 and 125), 74 and 91
Resolutions	68/6 (also relates to item 14) and 68/275

118. Follow-up to the commemoration of the two-hundredth anniversary of the abolition of the transatlantic slave trade

This item was included in the agenda of the sixty-first session of the General Assembly, in 2006, at the request of Saint Lucia (A/61/233).

At its sixty-second session, the General Assembly decided to designate 25 March as the annual International Day of Remembrance of the Victims of Slavery and the Transatlantic Slave Trade, beginning in 2008; and requested the Secretary-General, in collaboration with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, to establish a programme of educational outreach on the subject (resolution 62/122).

The Assembly considered the item at its sixty-third to sixty-seventh sessions (resolutions 63/5, 64/15, 65/239, 66/114 and 67/108).

At its sixty-eighth session, the General Assembly endorsed the initiative of Member States to erect a permanent memorial at United Nations Headquarters in acknowledgement of the tragedy and in consideration of the legacy of slavery and the transatlantic slave trade; recalled the establishment of a trust fund for the permanent memorial, administered by the United Nations Office for Partnerships; requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its sixty-ninth session on continued action to implement the programme of educational outreach, including action by Member States; and requested the United Nations Office for Partnerships, through the Secretary-General, to submit a comprehensive report to the Assembly at its sixty-ninth session on the status of the Trust Fund and, in particular, on contributions received and their utilization (resolution 68/7).

Documents:

Reports of the Secretary-General:

(a) Programme of educational outreach (resolution 68/7);

(b) Permanent memorial to and remembrance of the victims of slavery and the transatlantic slave trade: status of the United Nations Trust Fund for Partnerships — Permanent Memorial (resolution 68/7).

References for the sixty-eighth session (agenda item 120)

Reports of the Secretary-General:

Permanent memorial to and remembrance of the victims of slavery and the transatlantic slave trade: status of the United Nations Trust Fund for Partnerships — Permanent Memorial (A/68/135)

Programme of educational outreach on the transatlantic slave trade and slavery (A/68/291)

Draft resolution	A/68/L.7 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/68/PV.35 and 77
Resolution	68/7
Decision	68/553

124. Multilingualism

This item was included in the agenda of the fiftieth session of the General Assembly, in 1995, at the request of 46 countries (A/50/147 and Add.1 and 2).

The General Assembly considered the item at its fiftieth session and at its fifty-second, fifty-fourth, fifty-sixth, fifty-ninth, sixty-first, sixty-third and sixty-fifth sessions (resolutions 50/11, 52/23, 54/64, 56/262, 59/309, 61/266, 63/306 and 65/311).

At its sixty-seventh session, the General Assembly called upon the Secretary-General to continue to develop the network of focal points supporting the

Coordinator for Multilingualism in effectively and consistently implementing relevant resolutions throughout the Secretariat; invited the Secretary-General, through his action in the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination, to support a coordinated approach on multilingualism within the United Nations System; reaffirmed the need to achieve full parity among the six official languages on all United Nations websites, and in that regard requested the Secretary-General to include in his report on multilingualism a comprehensive review of the United Nations websites, including content discrepancies among official languages, as well as identifying innovative ideas, potential synergies and other cost-neutral measures to achieve full parity among the six official languages; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its sixty-ninth session a comprehensive report on the full implementation of its resolutions on multilingualism (resolution 67/292).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 67/292).

References for the sixty-seventh session (agenda item 120)

Report of the Secretary-General	A/67/311
Draft resolution	A/67/L.74 and Add.1
Plenary meeting	A/67/PV.92
Resolution	67/292

125. Cooperation between the United Nations and regional and other organizations

(a) Cooperation between the United Nations and the African Union

The question of the cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity was first considered by the General Assembly at its twentieth session, in 1965 (resolution 2011 (XX)).

At the twenty-first, twenty-fourth and twenty-sixth sessions, the question of cooperation between the two organizations continued to be considered by the General Assembly, but it was focused on specific areas (resolutions 2193 (XXI), 2505 (XXIV) and 2863 (XXVI).

At its twenty-seventh to fifty-seventh sessions, the General Assembly considered the question annually in the broader context of cooperation between the Organization of African Unity, now the African Union, on the one hand, and the United Nations, the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system on the other (resolutions 2962 (XXVII), 3066 (XXVIII), 3280 (XXIX), 3412 (XXX), 31/13, 32/19, 33/27, 34/21, 35/117, 36/80, 37/15, 38/5, 39/8, 40/20, 41/8, 42/9, 43/12, 44/17, 45/13, 46/20, 47/148, 48/25, 49/64, 50/158, 51/151, 52/20, 53/91, 54/94, 55/218, 56/48 and 57/48). Since the fifty-seventh session, this item has been considered biennially (resolutions 59/213, 61/296, 63/310 and 65/274).

At its sixty-seventh session, the General Assembly emphasized the need to pursue ongoing measures to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of cooperation between the United Nations and the African Union, and in this regard recognized the important role and support of the United Nations Office to the African Union in

Addis Ababa; called upon the Secretary-General and the Chair of the African Union Commission, working in collaboration, to review every two years the progress made in the cooperation between the two organizations; and requested the Secretary-General to include the results of the review in his next report and to report to the Assembly at its sixty-ninth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 67/302).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 67/302).

References for the sixty-seventh session (agenda item 121 (a))

Report of the Secretary-General	A/67/280-S/2012/614
Draft resolution	A/67/L.67/Rev.1 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/67/PV.40 and 99
Resolution	67/302

(b) Cooperation between the United Nations and the Asian-African Legal Consultative Organization

The item entitled "Twenty-fifth anniversary of the Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee" was included in the agenda of the thirty-sixth session of the General Assembly, in 1981, at the request of 25 Member States (A/36/191 and Add.1 and 2). At that session the Assembly, inter alia, requested the Secretary-General to carry out consultations with the Secretary-General of the Committee with a view to further strengthening the cooperation between the two organizations and widening the scope of that cooperation (resolution 36/38).

The General Assembly considered this item annually at its thirty-sixth to forty-first sessions (resolutions 36/38, 37/8, 38/37, 39/47, 40/60 and 41/5) and biennially since its forty-third session (resolutions 43/1, 45/4, 47/6, 49/8, 51/11, 53/14, 55/4, 57/36, 59/3, 61/5 and 63/10).

By a circular letter dated 5 July 2001, the Secretary-General of the Asian-African Legal Consultative Organization announced the decision to change its name from the Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee to the Asian-African Legal Consultative Organization in accordance with its resolution 40/ORG 3 of 24 June 2001.

At the sixty-fifth and sixty-seventh sessions, no proposals were submitted under this sub-item.

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 55/285).

References for the sixty-seventh session (agenda item 121 (b))

Report of the Secretary-General	A/67/280-S/2012/614
Plenary meeting	A/67/PV.40

(c) Cooperation between the United Nations and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations

The question entitled "Cooperation between the United Nations and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations" was included as an additional sub-item in the agenda of the fifty-seventh session of the General Assembly, in 2002, at the request of Cambodia on behalf of the 10 members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (A/57/233).

The General Assembly considered this item biennially from its fifty-seventh to sixty-fifth sessions (resolutions 57/35, 59/5, 61/46, 63/35 and 65/235).

At its sixty-seventh session, the General Assembly recognized the commitment of the United Nations and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations to establish a partnership between the two organizations, as laid out in the Memorandum of Understanding signed on 27 September 2007, and in this connection welcomed the adoption of the Joint Declaration on Comprehensive Partnership between the Association and the United Nations at the Fourth Association of Southeast Asian Nations-United Nations Summit on 19 November 2011 in Bali, with the purpose of further advancing and intensifying the level of cooperation as well as strengthening the framework of cooperation between the two organizations; continued to encourage the United Nations and the Association to convene Association of Southeast Asian Nations-United Nations summits regularly; recognized the value of partnership between the United Nations and the Association in providing timely and effective responses to global issues of mutual concern, in the context of partnership between the United Nations and regional organizations, and thus encouraged the United Nations and the Association to explore concrete measures for closer cooperation; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its sixty-ninth session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 67/110).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 67/110).

References for the sixty-seventh session (agenda item 121 (c))

Report of the Secretary-General	A/67/280-S/2012/614
Draft resolution	A/67/L.40 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/67/PV.40 and 58
Resolution	67/110

(d) Cooperation between the United Nations and the Black Sea Economic Cooperation Organization

The Black Sea Economic Cooperation Organization was granted observer status in the General Assembly at its fifty-fourth session, in 1999 (resolution 54/5). The Assembly considered this item biennially from its fifty-fifth to sixty-fifth sessions (resolutions 55/211, 57/34, 59/259, 61/4, 63/11 and 65/128).

At its sixty-seventh session, the General Assembly invited the Secretary-General to strengthen dialogue with the Black Sea Economic Cooperation Organization with a view to promoting cooperation and coordination between the secretariats of the two organizations; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its

sixty-ninth session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 67/13).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 67/13).

References for the sixty-seventh session (agenda item 121 (d))

Report of the Secretary-General	A/67/280-S/2012/614
Draft resolution	A/67/L.12 and Add.1
Plenary meeting	A/66/PV.40
Resolution	67/13

(e) Cooperation between the United Nations and the Caribbean Community

This question was included in the agenda of the forty-ninth session of the General Assembly, in 1994, at the request of 12 Member States (A/49/238). Since then, the Assembly has considered the question biennially (resolutions 49/141, 51/16, 53/17, 55/17, 57/41, 59/138, 61/50, 63/34 and 65/242).

At its sixty-seventh session, the General Assembly called upon the Secretary-General of the United Nations, in association with the Secretary-General of the Caribbean Community, as well as the relevant regional organizations, to continue to assist in furthering the development and maintenance of peace and security within the Caribbean region; requested both Secretaries-General to continue to promote and expand cooperation and coordination between the two organizations; called upon the United Nations system to intensify its assistance to the States members of the Caribbean Community; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its sixty-ninth session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 67/249).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 67/249).

References for the sixty-seventh session (agenda item 121 (e))

Report of the Secretary-General	A/67/280-S/2012/614
Draft resolution	A/67/L.53 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/67/PV.40 and 63
Resolution	67/249

(f) Cooperation between the United Nations and the Central European Initiative

This question was included in the agenda of the sixty-seventh session of the General Assembly, in 2012, at the request of Ukraine (A/67/232).

The Central European Initiative had been granted observer status in the General Assembly at its sixty-sixth session (resolution 66/111).

At its sixty-seventh session, the General Assembly appreciated the efforts of the Central European Initiative to strengthen its relations with the United Nations system and with relevant international and regional organizations for the development and implementation of projects and programmes in all priority areas;

invited the United Nations system to cooperate with the Central European Initiative in order to continue joint activities for the achievement of common objectives; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its sixty-ninth session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 67/7).

References for the sixty-seventh session (agenda item 121 (w))

Report of the Secretary-General	A/67/280-S/2012/614
Draft resolution	A/67/L.6 and Add.1
Plenary meeting	A/67/PV.40
Resolution	67/7

(g) Cooperation between the United Nations and the Collective Security Treaty Organization

This question was included in the agenda of the sixty-fourth session of the General Assembly, in 2010, at the request of Armenia, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, the Russian Federation, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan (A/64/191).

The Collective Security Treaty Organization had been granted observer status in the General Assembly at its fifty-ninth session (resolution 59/50).

The General Assembly considered this item at its sixty-fourth and sixty-fifth sessions (resolutions 64/256 and 65/122).

At its sixty-seventh session, the General Assembly welcomed the efforts of the secretariats of the United Nations and the Collective Security Treaty Organization to enhance coordination and cooperation; invited the Secretary-General of the United Nations to continue regular consultations with the Secretary-General of the Collective Security Treaty Organization, utilizing the annual consultations between the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the heads of regional organizations; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its sixty-ninth session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 67/6).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 67/6).

References for the sixty-seventh session (agenda item 121 (f))

Report of the Secretary-General	A/67/280-S/2012/614
Draft resolution	A/67/L.5
Plenary meeting	A/67/PV.40
Resolution	67/6

(h) Cooperation between the United Nations and the Community of Portuguese-speaking Countries

This question was included in the agenda of the fifty-ninth session of the General Assembly, in 2004, at the request of Angola, Brazil, Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique, Portugal, Sao Tome and Principe and Timor-Leste (A/59/231).

The Community of Portuguese-speaking Countries had been granted observer status in the General Assembly at its fifty-fourth session (resolution 54/10).

The General Assembly considered this item biennially from its fifty-ninth to sixty-fifth sessions (resolutions 59/21, 61/223, 63/143 and 65/139).

At its sixty-seventh session, the General Assembly stressed the importance of continuing to strengthen the cooperation between the Community of Portuguese-speaking Countries and United Nations specialized agencies and other entities and programmes; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report on the implementation of the resolution to the Assembly at its sixty-ninth session (resolution 67/252).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 67/252).

References for the sixty-seventh session (agenda item 121 (g))

Report of the Secretary-General	A/67/280-S/2012/614
Draft resolution	A/67/L.54 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/67/PV.40 and 69
Resolution	67/252

(i) Cooperation between the United Nations and the Council of Europe

On 15 December 1951, the Council of Europe and the Secretariat of the United Nations signed an Agreement and on 19 November 1971 updated it through the Arrangement on Cooperation and Liaison between the secretariats of the United Nations and the Council of Europe. The two organizations have continued to cooperate on the aforementioned Agreement and Arrangement.

The question entitled "Cooperation between the United Nations and the Council of Europe" was included in the agenda of the fifty-fifth session of the General Assembly, in 2000, at the request of Italy (A/55/19).

The General Assembly considered the question annually at its fifty-fifth to fifty-seventh sessions and biennially thereafter (resolutions 55/3, 56/43, 57/156, 59/139, 61/13, 63/14 and 65/130).

At its sixty-seventh session, the General Assembly encouraged further cooperation between the United Nations and the Council of Europe; requested the Secretary-General and the Council of Europe to combine their efforts in seeking answers to global challenges, within their respective mandates; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its sixty-ninth session a report on cooperation between the two organizations in the implementation of the resolution (resolution 67/83).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 67/83).

References for the sixty-seventh session (agenda item 121 (h))

Report of the Secretary-General	A/67/280-S/2012/614
Draft resolution	A/67/L.14/Rev.1 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/67/PV.40 and 53
Resolution	67/83

(j) Cooperation between the United Nations and the Economic Community of Central African States

This question was included in the agenda of the fifty-fifth session of the General Assembly, in 2000, at the request of Equatorial Guinea (A/55/233).

The General Assembly considered the question at its fifty-fifth to fifty-seventh and fifty-ninth sessions (resolutions 55/22, 56/39, 57/40 and 59/310). At its resumed fifty-fifth session, in September 2001, the Assembly decided that the cooperation item should be considered biennially, starting at the fifty-seventh session (resolution 55/285).

At the sixty-seventh session, no proposals were submitted under this sub-item.

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 55/285).

References for the fifty-fifth session (agenda items 61 and 62)

Draft resolution	A/55/L.93
Plenary meeting	A/55/PV.111
Resolution	55/285

References for the sixty-seventh session (agenda item 121 (i))

Report of the Secretary-General	A/67/280-S/2012/614
Plenary meeting	A/67/PV.40

(k) Cooperation between the United Nations and the Economic Cooperation Organization

The Economic Cooperation Organization was granted observer status in the General Assembly at the forty-eighth session, in 1993 (resolution 48/2). The Assembly considered the item annually at its fiftieth to fifty-sixth sessions and biennially since its fifty-seventh session (resolutions 50/1, 51/21, 52/19, 53/15, 54/100, 55/42, 56/44, 57/38, 59/4, 61/12, 63/144 and 65/129).

At its sixty-seventh session, the General Assembly appreciated the efforts of the Economic Cooperation Organization to strengthen its relations with the United Nations system, and invited various United Nations system organizations to join in the efforts towards realizing the goals and objectives of the Economic Cooperation Organization; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its sixty-ninth session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 67/14).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 67/14).

References for the sixty-seventh session (agenda item 121 (j))

Report of the Secretary-General on cooperation between the United Nations and regional and other organizations (A/67/280-S/2012/614)

Letter dated 14 November 2012 from the Permanent Representative of Azerbaijan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General transmitting the Baku Declaration adopted at the twelfth summit meeting of the Economic Cooperation Organization (A/67/581)

Draft resolution	A/67/L.13 and Add.1
Plenary meeting	A/67/PV.40
Resolution	67/14

(l) Cooperation between the United Nations and the Eurasian Economic Community

The issue was included in the agenda of the sixty-second session of the General Assembly, in 2007, at the request of Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, the Russian Federation, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan (A/62/195). The Assembly considered the item at its sixty-second, sixty-third and sixty-fifth sessions (resolutions 62/79, 63/15 and 65/125).

The Eurasian Economic Community had been granted observer status in the General Assembly at its fifty-eighth session, in 2003 (resolution 58/84).

At its sixty-seventh session, the General Assembly emphasized the importance of strengthening dialogue, cooperation and coordination between the United Nations system and the Eurasian Economic Community, and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its sixty-ninth session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 67/10).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 67/10).

References for the sixty-seventh session (agenda item 121 (k))

Report of the Secretary-General	A/67/280-S/2012/614
Draft resolution	A/67/L.9/Rev.1 and Add.1
Plenary meeting	A/67/PV.40
Resolution	67/10

(m) Cooperation between the United Nations and the International Organization of la Francophonie

The item entitled "Observer status for the Agency for Cultural and Technical Cooperation in the General Assembly" was included in the agenda of the thirty-third session of the General Assembly, in 1978, at the request of 21 Governments (A/33/242). The Agency was granted observer status in the Assembly at its thirty-third session (resolution 33/18).

The General Assembly considered the question biennially from its fiftieth to fifty-sixth sessions and biennially, at odd-numbered sessions, as from its fifty-seventh

session, pursuant to resolution 55/285 (resolutions 50/3, 52/2, 54/25, 56/45, 57/43, 59/22, 61/7, 63/236 and 65/263).

At its fifty-third session, the General Assembly decided that the International Organization of la Francophonie would participate, in the capacity of observer, in the sessions and the work of the Assembly and its subsidiary organs, instead of the Agency for Cultural and Technical Cooperation (decision 53/453).

At its sixty-seventh session, the General Assembly welcomed the strengthened and fruitful cooperation between the United Nations and the International Organization of la Francophonie; invited the United Nations system organizations to collaborate with the Secretary-General of la Francophonie by identifying new synergies; invited the Secretary-General of the United Nations to take the steps necessary, in consultation with the Secretary-General of la Francophonie, to continue to promote cooperation between the two organizations; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its sixty-ninth session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 67/137).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 67/137).

References for the sixty-seventh session (agenda item 121 (l))

Report of the Secretary-General	A/67/280-S/2012/614
Draft resolution	A/67/L.30/Rev.2 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/67/PV.40 and 59
Resolution	67/137

(n) Cooperation between the United Nations and the Latin American and Caribbean Economic System

The item was included in the agenda of the forty-second session of the General Assembly, in 1987, at the request of Bolivia, Mexico, Peru and Uruguay (A/42/192 and Add.1 and 2).

The General Assembly considered this item annually at its forty-second to forty-ninth sessions; biennially at its fiftieth to fifty-sixth sessions; and biennially, at odd-numbered sessions, at its fifty-seventh to sixty-third sessions, pursuant to resolution 55/285 (resolutions 42/12, 43/5, 44/4, 45/5, 46/12, 47/13, 48/22, 49/6, 50/14, 52/3, 54/8, 56/98, 57/39, 59/258 and 63/12).

At the sixty-fifth session, no proposals were submitted under this sub-item.

At its sixty-seventh session, the General Assembly urged the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean to continue deepening its coordination and mutual support activities with the Latin American and Caribbean Economic System; urged the United Nations system organizations to continue and intensify their support for and to strengthen their cooperation with the activities of the Latin American and Caribbean Economic System and to contribute to joint actions to achieve the internationally agreed development objectives; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its sixty-ninth session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 67/12).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 67/12).

References for the sixty-seventh session (agenda item 121 (m))

Report of the Secretary-General	A/67/280-S/2012/614
Draft resolution	A/67/L.11 and Add.1
Plenary meeting	A/67/PV.40
Resolution	67/12

(o) Cooperation between the United Nations and the League of Arab States

This item was included in the agenda of the thirty-sixth session of the General Assembly, in 1981, at the request of Algeria (A/36/196).

The General Assembly considered the item annually from its thirty-seventh to fifty-sixth sessions and biennially as from its fifty-seventh session (resolutions 37/17, 38/6, 39/9, 40/5, 41/4, 42/5, 43/3, 44/7, 45/82, 46/24, 47/12, 48/21, 49/14, 50/16, 51/20, 52/5, 53/8, 54/9, 55/10, 56/40, 57/46, 59/9, 61/14, 63/17 and 65/126).

At its sixty-seventh session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to strengthen cooperation and coordination between the United Nations and other organizations and agencies of the United Nations system and the League of Arab States and its specialized organizations; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its sixty-ninth session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 67/11 A).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 67/11 A).

References for the sixty-seventh session (agenda item 121 (n))

Report of the Secretary-General	A/67/280-S/2012/614
Draft resolutions	A/67/L.10 and A/67/L.35
Plenary meetings	A/67/PV.40 and 53
Resolutions	67/11 A and B

(p) Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization for Democracy and Economic Development — GUAM

At its sixty-seventh session, the General Assembly emphasized the importance of strengthening dialogue, cooperation and coordination between the United Nations system and the Organization for Democracy and Economic Development — GUAM, requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its sixty-ninth session a report on the implementation of the resolution and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-ninth session, under the item entitled "Cooperation between the United Nations and regional and other organizations", a sub-item entitled "Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization for Democracy and Economic Development — GUAM" (resolution 67/109).

References for the sixty-seventh session (agenda item 121)

Draft resolution	A/67/L.27
Plenary meeting	A/67/PV.58
Resolution	67/109

(q) Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons

This question was included in the agenda of the fifty-first session of the General Assembly, in 1997, at the request of the Netherlands (A/51/238). At that session, the Assembly invited the Secretary-General to take steps to conclude with the Director General of the Technical Secretariat of the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons an agreement between the United Nations and the organization to regulate the relationship between the two organizations, and to present the negotiated draft relationship agreement to the General Assembly for its approval (resolution 51/230).

At its fifty-fifth session, at the request of the Netherlands (A/55/234), the General Assembly decided to include this item in the agenda of that session (see A/55/PV.35). On 17 October 2000, the Deputy Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Director General of the Technical Secretariat of the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons signed the Agreement concerning the Relationship between the United Nations and the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (A/55/988, annex), which was approved by the General Assembly (resolution 55/283, annex). At its fifty-sixth session, the Assembly welcomed the entry into force of the Agreement (resolution 56/42).

The General Assembly considered the question biennially from its fifty-seventh to sixty-fifth sessions (resolutions 57/45, 59/7, 61/224, 63/115 and 65/236).

At its sixty-seventh session, the General Assembly took note of the annual report for 2010 and the draft report for 2011 of the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons submitted by its Director General, and welcomed the convening of the high-level meeting of the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons at United Nations Headquarters on the theme "Fifteen years of the Chemical Weapons Convention: celebrating success — committing to the future", to commemorate the fifteenth anniversary of the entry into force of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction (resolution 67/8).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the annual report of the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons.

References for the sixty-seventh session (agenda item 121 (o))

Report of the Secretary-General on cooperation between the United Nations and regional and other organizations (A/67/280-S/2012/614)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the annual report for 2010 and the draft report for 2011 of the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (A/67/209)

Draft resolution	A/67/L.7 and Add.1
Plenary meeting	A/67/PV.40
Resolution	67/8

(r) Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe

The question entitled "Coordination of the activities of the United Nations and the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe" was included in the agenda of the forty-seventh session of the General Assembly, in 1992, at the request of Czechoslovakia (A/47/192). The Conference was granted observer status in the Assembly at the forty-eighth session (resolution 48/5). On 1 January 1995, the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe became the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE).

The General Assembly considered the item at its forty-ninth to fifty-seventh sessions (resolutions 49/13, 50/87, 51/57, 52/20, 53/85, 54/117, 55/179, 56/216 and 57/298).

At its fifty-ninth session, the General Assembly, at the request of Slovenia (A/59/908), decided to defer consideration of the sub-item and to include it as an item in the draft agenda of its sixtieth session (decision 59/567). Since the sixty-first session, the item has been discussed biennially as a sub-item under the item entitled "Cooperation between the United Nations and regional and other organizations", pursuant to resolution 55/285.

At the sixty-seventh session, no proposals were submitted under this sub-item.

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 55/285).

References for the fifty-fifth session (agenda items 61 and 62)

Draft resolution	A/55/L.93
Plenary meeting	A/55/PV.111
Resolution	55/285

References for the sixty-seventh session (agenda item 121 (p))

Report of the Secretary-General	A/67/280-S/2012/614
Plenary meeting	A/67/PV.40

(s) Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of American States

This item was included in the agenda of the forty-second session of the General Assembly, in 1987, at the request of 12 Member States (A/42/191 and Add.1 and 2).

The General Assembly considered the question at its forty-second and forty-third sessions, and biennially at its forty-fifth to fifty-ninth sessions (resolutions 42/11, 43/4, 45/10, 47/11, 49/5, 51/4, 53/9, 55/15, 57/157 and 59/257). Since the sixty-first session, the item has been discussed biennially as a sub-item under the item entitled "Cooperation between the United Nations and regional and other organizations", pursuant to resolution 55/285.

At the sixty-seventh session, no proposals were submitted under this sub-item.

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 55/285).

References for the fifty-fifth session (agenda items 61 and 62)

Draft resolution	A/55/L.93
Plenary meeting	A/55/PV.111
Resolution	55/285

References for the sixty-seventh session (agenda item 121 (q))

Report of the Secretary-General	A/67/280-S/2012/614
Plenary meeting	A/67/PV.40

(t) Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of Islamic Cooperation

The item entitled "Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference" was included in the agenda of the thirty-fifth session of the General Assembly, in 1980, at the request of Pakistan (A/35/192).

The General Assembly considered the item annually at its thirty-fifth to fifty-seventh sessions and biennially thereafter (resolutions 35/36, 36/23, 37/4, 38/4, 39/7, 40/4, 41/3, 42/4, 43/2, 44/8, 45/9, 46/13, 47/18, 48/24, 49/15, 50/17, 51/18, 52/4, 53/16, 54/7, 55/9, 56/47, 57/42, 59/8, 61/49, 63/114 and 65/140).

At its sixty-seventh session, the General Assembly welcomed the efforts of the United Nations and the Organization of Islamic Cooperation to continue to strengthen cooperation between the two organizations in areas of common concern and to review and explore innovative ways and means of enhancing the mechanisms of such cooperation; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its sixty-ninth session on the state of cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (resolution 67/264).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 67/264).

References for the sixty-seventh session (agenda item 121 (r))

Report of the Secretary-General	A/67/280-S/2012/614
Draft resolution	A/67/L.29 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/67/PV.40 and 82
Resolution	67/264

(u) Cooperation between the United Nations and the Pacific Islands Forum

This item was included in the provisional agenda of the fifty-sixth session of the General Assembly, in 2001, at the request of Kiribati (A/56/144, annex).

The General Assembly considered the item at its fifty-sixth and fifty-seventh sessions and biennially from its fifty-ninth session (resolutions 56/41, 57/37, 59/20, 61/48, 63/200 and 65/316).

At its sixty-seventh session, the General Assembly welcomed the progress towards enhancing cooperation between the United Nations and the Pacific Islands Forum and its associated institutions; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report on the implementation of the resolution to the Assembly at its sixty-ninth session (resolution 67/303).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 67/303).

References for the sixty-seventh session (agenda item 121 (s))

Report of the Secretary-General	A/67/280-S/2012/614
Draft resolution	A/67/L.79 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/65/PV.40 and 99
Resolution	67/303

(v) Cooperation between the United Nations and the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization

This question was included in the agenda of the fifty-fourth session of the General Assembly, in 1999, at the request of Austria (A/54/191). At that session, the Assembly invited the Secretary-General to take the appropriate steps to conclude with the Executive Secretary of the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization an agreement to regulate the relationship between the United Nations and the Preparatory Commission, to be submitted to the Assembly for its approval (resolution 54/65).

On 26 May 2000, the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Executive Secretary of the Preparatory Commission signed the Agreement, which was approved by the General Assembly (resolution 54/280, annex).

The General Assembly considered the item annually at its fifty-fourth to fifty-seventh sessions and biennially from its fifty-ninth session (resolutions 54/280, 56/49, 57/49, 59/6, 61/47, 63/13 and 65/127 and decision 55/408).

At its sixty-seventh session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Executive Secretary of the Preparatory Commission covering the year 2011 (resolution 67/9).

At the sixty-eighth session, under the item entitled "Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty", the Secretary-General transmitted the report covering the year 2012 (see A/68/139) (also relates to item 103).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Executive Secretary of the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization.

References for the sixty-seventh session (agenda item 121 (t))

Report of the Secretary-General on cooperation between the United Nations and regional and other organizations (A/67/280-S/2012/614)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Executive Secretary of the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization covering the year 2011 (A/67/154)

Draft resolution	A/67/L.8 and Add.1
Plenary meeting	A/67/PV.40
Resolution	67/9

(w) Cooperation between the United Nations and the Shanghai Cooperation Organization

This issue was included in the agenda of the sixty-fourth session of the General Assembly, in 2009, at the request of China, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, the Russian Federation, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan, in a letter dated 20 November 2008 (A/64/141).

The Shanghai Cooperation Organization had been granted observer status in the General Assembly at its fifty-ninth session (resolution 59/48).

The General Assembly considered the question at its sixty-fourth and sixty-fifth sessions (resolutions 64/183 and 65/124).

At its sixty-seventh session, the General Assembly emphasized the importance of strengthening dialogue, cooperation and coordination between the United Nations system and the Shanghai Cooperation Organization. The Assembly proposed that the Secretary-General continue to hold regular consultations with the Secretary-General of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization and that the specialized agencies, organizations, programmes and funds of the United Nations system cooperate with the Shanghai Cooperation Organization with a view to jointly implementing programmes to achieve their goals, and in that regard recommended that the heads of such entities continue consultations with the Secretary-General; and requested that the Secretary-General submit to the Assembly at its sixty-ninth session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 67/15).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 67/15).

References for the sixty-seventh session (agenda item 121 (u))

Report of the Secretary-General	A/67/280-S/2012/614
Draft resolution	A/67/L.15
Plenary meeting	A/65/PV.40
Resolution	67/15

(x) Cooperation between the United Nations and the Southern African Development Community

The question of cooperation between the United Nations and the Southern African Development Coordination Conference was included in the agenda of the thirty-seventh session of the General Assembly, in 1982, at the request of Botswana, on behalf of the States members of the Southern African Development Coordination Conference (resolution 37/248). On 17 August 1992, the Southern African Development Coordination Conference was transformed into the Southern African Development Community.

The Southern African Development Community was granted observer status in the General Assembly at its fifty-ninth session (resolution 59/49).

The General Assembly continued to consider the question of cooperation at its thirty-eighth to fortieth sessions, biennially at its forty-second to fifty-fourth sessions, and at its fifty-sixth, fifty-seventh, fifty-ninth and sixty-first sessions (resolutions 38/160, 39/215, 40/195, 42/181, 44/221, 46/160, 48/173, 50/118, 52/204, 54/227, 57/44, 59/140 and 61/51; and decision 56/443).

At the sixty-seventh session, no proposals were submitted under this sub-item.

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 55/285).

References for the fifty-fifth session (agenda items 61 and 62)

Draft resolution	A/55/L.93
Plenary meeting	A/55/PV.111
Resolution	55/285

References for the sixty-seventh session (agenda item 121 (v))

Report of the Secretary-General	A/67/280-S/2012/614
Plenary meeting	A/65/PV.40

127. Global health and foreign policy

The General Assembly considered this item at its sixty-fourth to sixty-seventh sessions (resolutions 64/108, 65/95, 66/115 and 67/81).

At its sixty-eighth session, the General Assembly called for enhanced partnerships by Member States and other relevant stakeholders, from the public and private sectors, including civil society and academia, to improve health for all; called upon

partnerships for global health to support Member States in carrying out their responsibilities to accelerate the transition towards universal health coverage; encouraged Member States to promote partnerships for capacity-building in the national regulation of pharmaceuticals and commodities, quality control and supply chain management; called for the strengthening of the global partnership for development, with an inclusive and people-centred development agenda; and requested the Secretary-General, in close collaboration with the Director General of the World Health Organization and with relevant institutions, to submit to the Assembly at its sixty-ninth session a report on partnerships for global health that assesses and addresses global health governance and the interlinkages between health and all determinants, including social, economic and environmental determinants, and presents recommendations for action to be taken by relevant stakeholders to achieve improved global health governance, taking into account, in particular, human rights, good governance, mutual respect, equity, sustainability, solidarity, shared responsibilities of international community and a people-centred approach (resolution 68/98).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Director General of the World Health Organization (resolution 68/98).

References for the sixty-eighth session (agenda item 127)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Director General of the World Health Organization on global health and foreign policy (A/68/394)

Draft resolution	A/68/L.26 and Add.1
Plenary meeting	A/68/PV.65
Resolution	68/98

168. Report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country

The Committee on Relations with the Host Country was established by the General Assembly at its twenty-sixth session, in 1971 (resolution 2819 (XXVI)). The Committee is currently composed of the following 19 Member States: Bulgaria, Canada, China, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, France, Honduras, Hungary, Iraq, Libya, Malaysia, Mali, Russian Federation, Senegal, Spain, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America.

At its sixty-eighth session, the General Assembly endorsed the recommendations and conclusions of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country contained in its report; requested the host country to consider removing the remaining travel restrictions imposed by it on staff of certain missions and staff members of the Secretariat of certain nationalities; and requested the Secretary-General to remain actively engaged in all aspects of the relations of the United Nations with the host country (resolution 68/120).

Document: Report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country: Supplement No. 26 (A/69/26).

References for the sixty-eighth session (agenda item 166)

Report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country: Supplement No. 26 (A/68/26)

Summary record	A/C.6/68/SR.29
Report of the Sixth Committee	A/68/474
Plenary meeting	A/68/PV.68
Resolution	68/120

169. Observer status for the Cooperation Council of Turkic-speaking States in the General Assembly

By a letter dated 2 May 2011 (A/66/141), the Permanent Representatives of Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Turkey to the United Nations requested the inclusion of this item in the provisional agenda of the sixty-sixth session.

At its sixty-sixth session, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Sixth Committee, decided to defer a decision on the request for observer status for the Cooperation Council of Turkic-speaking States in the Assembly to its sixty-seventh session (decision 66/527).

At its sixty-seventh session, the General Assembly similarly decided to defer a decision on the request for observer status for the Cooperation Council of Turkic-speaking States in the Assembly to its sixty-eighth session (decision 67/525).

At its sixty-eighth session, the General Assembly similarly decided to defer a decision on the request for observer status for the Cooperation Council of Turkic-speaking States in the Assembly to its sixty-ninth session (decision 68/528).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the sixty-eighth session (agenda item 167)

Letter dated 2 May 2011 from the Permanent Representatives of Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/66/141)

Summary records	A/C.6/68/SR.11 and 27
Report of the Sixth Committee	A/68/475
Plenary meeting	A/68/PV.68
Decision	68/528

170. Observer status for the International Chamber of Commerce in the General Assembly

By a letter dated 10 August 2012 (A/67/191), the Permanent Representative of France to the United Nations requested the inclusion of this item in the provisional agenda of the sixty-seventh session.

At its sixty-seventh session, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Sixth Committee, decided to defer a decision on the request for observer status for the International Chamber of Commerce in the General Assembly to its sixty-eighth session (decision 67/527).

At its sixty-eighth session, the General Assembly similarly decided to defer a decision on the request for observer status for the International Chamber of Commerce in the General Assembly to its sixty-ninth session (decision 68/530).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the sixty-eighth session (agenda item 169)

Letter dated 10 August 2012 from the Permanent Representative of France to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/67/191)

Summary records	A/C.6/68/SR.11 and 29
Report of the Sixth Committee	A/68/477
Plenary meeting	A/68/PV.68
Decision	68/530